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HAIG PROMISE ON TALKS QUESTIONED; MORATORIUM URGED

LD280949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov Bonn dispatch: "NATO's 'Spring Marathon'"]

[Text] The square in front of the pink and white city hall is full of people. A passage has been made with metal barriers leading up to the main entrance. On both sides are double chains of policemen. They have German shepherds on leashes. At the end of the passage a column of cars appears--first a green Rolls Royce, then Buicks and Mercedes. The square explodes with fierce cries: "Stop war preparations!" "Down with the instigators!" Through the shouts and the barking of the dogs you cannot hear what the gentlemen getting out of the limousines are talking about. As if they have not noticed what is happening around them, they climb the marble staircase and disappear behind the doors....

Everywhere in Western Europe now NATO politicians and generals have to pass through a wave of indignation, as they did here in Bonn at the time of the recent session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

Concern at Washington's course of undermining the foundations of international detente is now seizing even those who were formerly not very interested in politics. The contrast between this dangerous course of confrontation and the line of the Soviet Union, which has put forward a whole series of peace proposals, is becoming increasingly obvious.

The text of the final communique of the NATO Council session in Rome had not even reached the West European capitals when it was officially proclaimed a "remarkable document" and the "new American administration's first initiative in the disarmament sphere." However, a couple of days passed and it turned out that this was only hot air. On close examination of the communique it emerged that the results of the Rome session are, in the assessment of the magazine DER SPIEGEL, a "step backward" even in comparison with the so-called NATO "dual decision" of December 1979, when the United States foisted on the West Europeans the plan for deploying new American nuclear missiles on their territory.

At that time the second part of that decision--the proposal on talks on limiting missiles in Europe, which acted as a kind of counterweight to the first part--on turning Western Europe into a launch pad for U.S. strategic weapons--was not hedged about with any preliminary conditions. Now, however, the Rome NATO session has made such talks dependent on the "USSR's conduct." If Washington deigns to find it "worthy," there will be talks, but if not, there will be no talks.

Which is the bigger component of this condition--haughty arrogance or naive narrowmindedness? Piecyk, leader of the FRG's Social Democratic youth orgnization, described attempts to dictate "rules of conduct" to the Soviet Union as "imperial megalomania."

A recurrence of the old imperial disease--this time in the United States--threatens to affect Western Europe now and paralyze its ability to continue the detente policy.

Across the ocean the results of the Rome talks have already been celebrated as a "triumph." Reporting on this from Washington, the newspaper DIE WELT explained the reason for the celebrations thus: "The communique adopted in the Italian capital bears the clear imprint of Reagan's political intentions, and as for promises to enter into talks with the Soviet Union on the arms control question, they are only binding on Washington to the extent that it so desires."

The U.S. "commitment" on the schedule for beginning talks is also regarded dubiously here. The weekly DIE ZEIT assesses the formula "before the end of the year" as a "fatal delay." "Those West European governments," the newspaper notes, "which are confronted by growing dissatisfaction among the population with NATO's arms upgrading are finding themselves in a particularly difficult position. This dissatisfaction is especially great in the Netherlands and has taken a considerable hold in the FRG, Belgium and Britain."

A unique situation has indeed arisen in the FRG now. The antiwar movement has become so strong that on this basis the government of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party could resist the American arm-twisting policy. It would probably be supported in other West European countries, but it did not do this in Rome, and in exchange for unsubstantiated promises about talks, entirely concrete steps to build up armaments were foisted on the West European NATO partners.

During the discussion on the results of the Rome NATO Council session at a session of the Bonn government its leaders had to answer a number of unpleasant questions. For instance, how far is it possible to believe Haig's promises that Washington really will take part in disarmament talks? Does not Paragraph 12 of the communique (which speaks of preparing a "new analysis" of the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO and of elaborating NATO's "technical requirements" for medium-range nuclear missile facilities) mean covert preparations for a revision by Washington of the 1979 decision on the deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, with a view to increasing that number? The Pentagon is already talking about sending 1,500-2,000 missiles to the European Continent. One minister at the government session wanted to know how things stand regarding the option widely discussed in the FRG whereby it would be possible to reject the siting of new American missiles entirely if during the course of talks the USSR confirms its readiness to considerably reduce its potential.

The debate at the West German cabinet session, reported by the magazine DER SPIEGEL, reflects to some degree the concern and doubts now tormenting many people in the FRG. These concerns, which have existed for a long time now, were intensified after the Rome session of the NATO Council. Nor did the conference of Atlantic defense ministers in Brussels yield reassurance. There it was decided to "sharply increase" appropriations for the second part (from 1982 through 1984) of the 5-year program for the creation of a military infrastructure--airfields and weapons and ammunition dumps, mainly in the FRG --"for the rapid shipment of major reinforcements from the United States, Britain and Canada." The sum which West European countries must allocate to pay for the construction of positions for new American nuclear missiles on their territory is increased from DM1.8 billion to DM2 billion.

At the same time a scheme for participation by West European NATO countries in operations "beyond the confines" of the North Atlantic alliance was adopted in Brussels, turning NATO into an organization which must not only approve but directly support U.S. adventures in other parts of the world.

As a result two directions have become established in NATO's "spring marathon," with its sessions in Bonn, Rome and Brussels. One--the propaganda direction--is intended to depict "movement toward talks." The other--the real direction--is aimed at breaking the existing correlation of forces in the world and at attaining military superiority for NATO, and means a turn back from detente to confrontation.

R. Allen, the American President's national security adviser, stated in an interview for the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG that Washington intends to conduct talks "only from a position of strength." "We will hold talks," he said, "but we will hold talks when we have upgraded."

There is a rather gloomy expression in the German language--"galgenfrist"--"the time remaining before hanging." It is being used increasingly frequently here. The noose of the NATO nuclear missile decision is tightening around Western Europe's neck. This is particularly felt here in the FRG, where the main American nuclear missile potential in Europe is already located--and it is planned to increase that potential still further. The possibility of achieving an agreement on medium-range missiles before the deployment of new American nuclear missile facilities begins in 1983 does not appear too likely here. Even supposing that talks do begin at some time during this year, few people believe that it will be possible to reach agreements in the time remaining before the deployment of the new missiles, unless...

Many people are now looking toward this saving word "unless". It is in the form of a moratorium, that is, the ending of the further deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe and of the replacement of existing ones, including, of course, American forward-based nuclear facilities. The moratorium proposal, submitted by the Soviet Union, despite attempts to reject it out of hand, is becoming increasingly popular in the FRG and other West European countries. Many people here agree that a moratorium would create a more favorable atmosphere for talks, which would make it possible to conclude a treaty on limiting--or even better, reducing--such nuclear facilities in Europe. A freeze would help create the foundations for a very significant reduction. But to this end it is necessary to acknowledge a logic which is comprehensible to any car driver: In order to put the car into reverse gear, you first have to stop.

A moratorium could also considerably reduce the time taken to prepare an agreement. After all, it is possible to define the two sides' level of armaments and reduce them to a common denominator so much more easily and quickly when they are not changing. If they are in perpetual motion, a rapid agreement cannot be expected.

Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has also spoken of the expediency of a moratorium. "The first step in the right direction," he stated at a conference of Social Democrats in Hamburg, "could be for both sides, for a specified number of years, to renounce simultaneously new or additional medium-range weapons and to use that time for talks."

That was said in April 1980. What has changed? Why are official FRG representatives now brushing aside the moratorium proposal and allowing it to be written into NATO documents that it is "absolutely unacceptable?" Nothing has changed as regards the fundamental advantages of halting armaments during the period of talks. Assertions that a moratorium will "perpetuate the significant preponderance" which the Warsaw Pact countries allegedly have are far from the truth.

The point is that the "preponderance" which is spoken of does not really exist. If you look at the nuclear potential now at the disposal of the two sides in the region of Europe as a whole, you see not a preponderance, but an approximate equilibrium of the two sides' forces. The "significant preponderance" exists only in the falsified reports on the "Soviet threat" which Washington uses to intimidate its West European allies in order to shift a considerable share of the load of military expenditure onto their shoulders and at the same time to weaken their competitiveness in world markets.

Moreover, the freeze is proposed not forever, but only for the duration of the talks. The moratorium could operate until such time as a permanent treaty is concluded.

Finally, if certain statesmen really believe the fairy stories about the "rapid" and "gigantic" growth in Soviet arms, surely it would be logical to seize on the moratorium proposal and to halt the growth?

The refusal to halt the arms race for the duration of the talks has now become the West's Achilles heel. "Anyone warning of a sharp increase in Soviet medium-range weapons can hardly look convincing for long if at the same time he constantly rejects the Soviet proposal for a moratorium," K. Bertram, director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, says.

Sober-minded politicians here are aware that the Soviet proposal on a moratorium has been put forward with the intention of creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks. On this issue the main aim is for the sides to reduce the quantity of nuclear facilities stockpiled in Europe, which could be done without detriment to the security of East or West.

Some 800,000 FRG citizens have signed the Krefeld appeal, which demands the annulment of the NATO nuclear missile decision.

The other day this appeal, together with the lists of signatures collected in only a few months, was handed over to the feferal chancellor. The decision of the land parliament and Senat of the city of Bremen has just become known--it is the first to ban the deployment of nuclear missile weapons on the adjacent territory. The movement against the mortal danger is growing.

NATO COMMANDER'S VIEWS ON ARMS, TALKS ATTACKED

LD271123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 May 81 p 3

[A. Balebanov article under the rubric "Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?": "'Optimist'... With the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Brussels-Moscow--I remember that when American Gen Bernard William Rogers assumed the post of SACEUR, in April 1979, many articles were devoted to that event in Belgium and in the West generally. Their drift was that a "peace-loving man" was taking up the most influential military post in the North Atlantic alliance. NEWSWEEK magazine even called Rogers "one of the most progressive leaders in the American Army."

Two years have passed. Alas, Rogers' "love of peace" remains only in old newspaper pages. Something different is being written now, for example, that Rogers is being given no rest by the "laurels" of his predecessor Alexander Haig, who has made a giddy career for himself and now directs the U.S. foreign policy department. Does the present commander, NATO forces, Europe intend to outdo him?

At any rate Rogers is not inferior to Haig in the antidetente field. Precisely he was the author of the plan for a further buildup of U.S. military strength in West Europe, which provided for additional American contingents of combat hardware and arms to be moved into European NATO countries. It was Rogers who was one of the initiators of the NATO decision to rearm the bloc's nuclear arsenal with American medium-range Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles.

In a recent interview in the Milan newspaper LA STAMPA the general maintained that he is an optimist. However, Rogers' "optimism" is cannibalistic and determined by the formula "the worse things are, the better." The commander hopes, for example, that Belgium and the Netherlands will finally adopt "a positive decision regarding the deployment of cruise missiles on their territory." Here he is not at all concerned at the fact that a nulcear sword of Damocles will thus hang over the peoples of those two countries.

Rogers attacks the Soviet peace-loving initiatives with enviable constancy. This was the case when L.I. Brezhnev put forward the proposal on behalf of the Soviet state for a unilateral reduction in the numbers of Soviet troops and military hardware in the GDR. This was the case when the USSR advocated introducing a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons. This was the case when our country proposed to the West to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere in order to make progress at the Madrid meeting.

Rogers is a violent opponent of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. When this important document, whose preparation took more than 7 years of painstaking negotiation, was signed in Vienna, the general demanded that America's NATO allies urgently begin "modernizing" their nuclear arsenal.

Rogers is in love with the neutron bomb. He loves it to distraction. Over the past 2 years he has been engaged in publicizing this monstrous mass-destruction weapons with striking persistence. In the LA STAMPA interview the North Atlantic commander in chief bluntly declared: "We need the neutron bomb.... I would very much like to have such a bomb."

Under pressure of the mass public protests, as is known, the U.S. West European allies rejected the neturon bomb. This is why the general attacks those politicians who dare to oppose this lethal weapon. Rogers does not give a damn for public opinion: He hopes once again to raise the question of neturon weapons to the accompaniment of the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed by the Washington administration.

Rogers' dangerous plans coincide with the intentions of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who is trying by hook or by crook to foist the neutron bomb onto the old world. Even Washington thought the Pentagon chief had been overzealous. The State Department hurriedly circulated notes to the allies explaining that Weinberger had no authority to speak about neutron weapons on the administration's behalf and that the thoughts voiced by him were his personal opinion. But the secretary is still sticking to his "personal opinion."

Roger's statements are in no way an isolated sally by a NATO general pining for the cold war times. They are part of the Pentagon's "campaign" for the neutron bomb to be included in the American arsenal of "intimidation."

For all this, Rogers passes himself off as a "champion" of disarmament talks, although he always hastens to explain just what he understands by such talks. "In order to be able to hold talks successfully," he declared in an interview in the West German newspaper DIE WELT, "we need strength." The general magnanimously agrees to another variant: NATO will not deploy new nuclear missiles on condition of....the unilateral liquidation of all Soviet medium-range weapons. No more, no less!

In other words, the Pentagonites and NATOites need arguments about talks only in order to calm the "public." Since the public is increasinly persistently advocating a dialogue with the Soviet Union, Rogers and his like-minded associates need to maneuver to make the West Europeans believe that it is only possible to deal with Moscow by "building up their strength." They forget that nuclear superiority is a mirage and the "from a position of strength" political program is one more step toward nuclear disaster.

Wherever Rogers speaks and whatever he says, he invariably trots out the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat." He uses it particularly frequently on the eve of NATO sessions and conferences of various kinds. This is done in order to extort from the allies more money for the arms race. Juggling with data, the general sows seeds of enmity toward the Soviet Union, discovers a "perfidious implication" in its peace-loving proposals and falsifies Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening peace.

This is American Gen Bernard Rogers, placed in command of NATO armed forces in Europe. His ingrained ailment is imperial dreams of NATO's military superiority. They cloud his eyes to the realities of the modern world.

PRESENCE OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN HIT

LD271319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "By Tacit Consent"]

[Text] Tokyo--Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan E. Reischauer, in an interview tih the newspaper MAINICHI, reported that U.S. naval vessels with nuclear weapons on board not only cross Japanese territorial waters unhindered, but also call in to moor in that country's ports. Suspicions that such instances actually took place have long received broad coverage in Japan.

The Japanese Government, however, has always "refuted" these assertions, saying that this cannot be so since the American side has to obtain Japan's prior consent for this. Since no requests have been received, consequently....

The evidence of the former ambassador shows, however, that U.S. nuclear weapons are carried to Japan not only regularly, but also with the tacit consent of the Japanese Government itself. According to this, back during the talks on a Japanese-American "security treaty" between Washington and Tokyo a verbal accord was reached that the crossing of Japanese territorial waters by U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board and calls made at Japanese ports "will not be regarded as importing nuclear weapons into Japan."

This accord also guarantees the Pentagon "freedom of action." From the former diplomat's revelations the outlines of a secret deal become clear, turning Japan not simply into a U.S. military ally, but also into an ally in thermonuclear weapons. This cannot fail to attract the most serious attention.

After coming out with his revelations the former diplomat maintains that, on the question of the attitude toward American thermonuclear weapons, "the Japanese Government is deceiving the people and in the end must openly confess the facts." Reischauer's deceptive concern for the moral fiber of the competent bidies in Japan has its own background: He is calling on the Japanese Government to make their secret public and thereby legalize the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons at the very least in Japanese territorial waters, on board American ships.

It is to be supposed that these revelations mean nothing other than a new attempt to exert pressure on Tokyo and force it to legalize the transformation of Japan into a "full" thermonuclear base of the Pentagon in the Far East. It is difficult to say how the Japanese Government will react to Reischauer's revelations. It is obvious, however, that such authoritative evidence of the existence of a secret deal between Washington and Tokyo on the granting of Japanese territory as a launch pad for American thermonuclear weapons cannot go unnoticed either on the Japanese islands or in the countries neighboring Japan, against which these weapons are targeted.

REAGAN DECISION TO RECALL HABIB REPORTED

LD280200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Washington, 27 May, TASS--The White House today announced President Reagan's decision to recall P. Habib, his special representative in the Near East, to the United States "for consultations."

According to NBC television, "After Habib's arrival in the Near East the situation has not improved there, but, on the contrary, has grown worse." "Peace diplomacy" was not the aim of the journey of the American envoy, as the Reagan adminstration asserted, but rather giving all-round support to Israel's aggressive and extremist aspirations. Tel Aviv has sought to use this "peace mission" in every way in order to bring pressure to bear on Syria.

Habib's mission has already led to the fact that the Begin government has virtually received a "green light" from Washington for unleasing a large-scale war in the Lebanon.

As the Amman paper Jordan TIMES wrote the other day, from the point of view of the majority of Arab states, it is precisely the position adopted by the United States which has led to a sharp worsening of the situation in the region. It would be naive to assume that Washington is capable of playing the role of mediator while it is providing Israel with weapons, is financing it and giving it diplomatic support.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S WEST POINT SPEECH SCORED

LD280155 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Speaking to graduates of the West Point Military Academy, President Reagan called for more military spending, for more armaments and for more American policy from a position of strength. We follow with commentary on his speech by Vladislav Kozyakov of Radio Moscow. Here is what he writes:

President Reagan's West Point speech cannot but alert Americans, cannot but alert people the world over. The point it makes is not new. The current administration is bent on searching for peace not at the conference table, not by mutually acceptable limitations and reduction of armaments and by settling unresolved issues. Not at all. Priority is given to a course of foisting on the world an unrestrained and uncontrolled arms race which can result only in one thing--a heightened threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The President said he was willing to talk to the Soviet Union about mutual reductions of nuclear weapons, but only from a position of strength. With this he once more stressed his decision to increase allocations for military objectives and step up the implementation of military programs. He also announced the formation of a special group of the Pentagon to recommend more ways and means of strengthening the armed forces.

But what is the meaning of to talk but only from a position of strength? Under present conditions this can only mean to violate the existing parity of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries. In other words, America intends to achieve military superiority, and only then will it agree to negotiate on limiting and reducing armaments. What an absurd and dangerous condition is contained in this formula of the American President, to talk, but only from a position of strength.

It should be clear to everyone that the Soviet Union, a country that bore the brunt of the struggle against Fascist aggression during the Second World War, and that lost 20 million lives, will not today stand idly by and see the United States and NATO create a superior military force to threaten the security of nations. This relates both to strategic weapons and to other kinds of arms, including medium-range nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union cannot for example remain indifferent to the consequence of siting American nuclear missiles on European soil aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies.

We shall have to think of additional defensive measures, and if need be we shall find impressive means of defending our vital interests.

President Brezhnev served this warning a few days ago on those gentlemen who bank on military superiority and on a policy from positions of strength. But with this the Soviet leader once more reiterated that this is not of our choice. President Brezhnev declared that peace based on mutual deterrent is not attractive for us. We prefer peace with a level of armaments becoming smaller and smaller with the scale and quality of cooperation in all fields growing and becoming more perfect. The Soviet Union is for a dialogue, for talks without any strings attached, for talks starting immediately and conducted on a basis of balanced forces and a parity principle. This approach is being supported more and more by public opinion, by parliamentarians and government figures in many countries of Europe and on other continents. And in the United States itself not a day passes without public demonstrations in favor of curbing the arms race.

In his West Point speech President Reagan attempted to ward off the demands of those Americans who are protesting against more military spending. He called their voices false and shrill. But these false and shrill voices are becoming louder and more articulate, both in the United States and in Western Europe, for they come from a concern for the destiny of peace, for the destiny of the present and future generations. More and more men and women throughout the world understand that a policy of rejecting negotiations, of setting hopes on military strength, constitute a policy of rejecting commonsense.

SHISHKIN ANALYZES REAGAN NOTRE DAME SPEECH

LD271627 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 May 81 p 5

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Shameless Hegemonism"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has delivered a speech at the well-known American Notre Dame University. His appearance before a hand-picked audience was widely publicized by the Washington mass media. Newspapers wrote that it would be an important speech focusing on questions of American foreign policy and that it would offer answers to the complex domestic problems facing the United States.

Reagan did indeed admit that the American economy is in an appalling state. "We," he said, "are troubled today by economic stagnation, brought on by inflation and exorbitantly high taxes. The cost of this stagnation in human terms, especially among those least equipped to fight it, is cruel and inhuman." In a bid for cheap popularity he professed that in the United States there exists "a draconian tax policy" that "takes from the working person's mouth the piece of bread he has earned."

However, the speech simply did not say a word about the international situation.

The existence of a certain dissonance in the statements of leading spokesmen for the Reagan administration is common knowledge. But, of course, that was not the main reason why the administration's leader ducked out of a businesslike discussion of specific problems and confined himself to general highfalutin talk to the effect that "for America the time has come to dare" and that its ideals "are rooted in a belief in a supreme something, in a law higher than our own."

The White House incumbent found all these platitudes necessary in order to camouflage the true course of Washington's policy, which is not only incapable of producing a solution of the complex problems confronting the United States but, on the contrary, will inevitably entail the still further exhaustion of the country's economy and a deterioration in the position of most Americans. For, as both the new administration's words and--especially--its deeds show, it has firmly embarked on the road of a policy of shameless hegemonism, and a bid for world domination has been voiced by U.S. Secretary of State Haig in the shape of a call for "American leadership to be restored in the world."

It is precisely this that is the implication of the latest "Atlantic marathon," held in May in Rome and Brussels. The laps were a NATO Council session, a meeting of the Eurogroup defense ministers, and a NATO Military Planning Committee session. And although the composition of the NATO teams changed somewhat over the course of the "marathon," Washington remained the leader during every lap. As Austria's VOLKSSTIMME notes, the meaning of the decisions taken in Rome and Brussels is that "The Reagan administration's motto of 'guns before butter' is henceforth the policy line of Bonn, Rome, London and the other European capitals."

The madness of this militarist course is self-evident. The NATO states' arms appropriations already exceed the value of the GNP of many countries and entire continents and are continuing to increase rapidly. Over the first 20 years of NATO's existence--1949 through 1968--the bloc's member-countries spent $1.3 trillion on military purposes. They spent a similar sum in 1969-78--that is, in just 10 years. And although the NATO countries have already planned military appropriations to the tune of $1 trillion for the subsequent 5 years--1978-1983--the United States is demanding of them a still more dizzyingly fast arms race.

The United States is "strongarming" its allies to the accompaniment of utterly bogus slogans about the "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority." But, as America's progressive magazine rightly remarked, "All historical experience shows that the thesis that the Russians are not to be trusted is deliberately implanted in people's political consciousness in order to secure support for rearmament programs."

Take the question of nuclear weapons, for instance. It took 7 years to formulate and sign the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II. The whole world unanimously regarded it as an important step along the road of limiting mass-destruction weapons yet, nevertheless the Carter administration shelved it and the Reagan administration has come right out and declared that it finds the treaty unacceptable.

It is not a matter only of that sort of irresponsible statement. The statements are buttressed by practical moves to build up arms. The American Congress has now embarked on approving a bill on military purchases in fiscal 1982, which begins 1 October. It is planned to earmark $136.4 billion, out of total military spending of $226.4 billion, for the acquisition of arms alone.

These huge sums will be spent on creating new strategic weapons, and in particular on fulfilling the program for the mobile-based MX ICBM system, creating a new strategic bomber and the new Trident II ballistic missile, and so forth. However, the United States already has monstrous stockpiles of nuclear weapons. According to American data, it has more than 30,000 nuclear weapons, including about 22,000 tactical warheads with the average yield of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and about 10,000 strategic intercontinental warheads with a yield many times greater than that of the Hiroshima bomb.

In this connection D. Ellsberg, prominent participant in the antiwar movement in the United States, asks the question: Is all this necessary to pursue a policy of "deterrence," as official Washington claims? No, he replies, the creation of such excessively huge stockpiles is the result of the constant U.S. efforts to secure the advantage and create a "first strike" potential.

The way certain hotheads in the Washington administration see it, the world is like a cheapskate Hollywood hit movie with a hero who festoons himself all over the place with guns in order to "impress" those who possess important sources of raw materials and other resources outside the United States and "punish" those who might try to prevent this international robbery.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has openly stated as much: "We have become an island state. Many of the resources we need for energy purposes and many extremely important strategic minerals are thousands of miles from our shores. To ensure access to these resources, we must increase our military and naval might. The proposed increase in our defense budget is designed for this purpose."

The new U.S. administration, which has embarked on the road of shameless hegemonism, is--to an even greater extent than its predecessor--the direct creature of the military-industrial complex. It is not for nothing that the NATO General Haig has been appointed secretary of state. Nor is it an accident that Pentagon boss Weinberger carries such great weight and has such a big say in formulating foreign policy.

A graphic illustration of Washington's true aims is provided by Haig's behavior during the "Atlantic marathon." The leader of the American team had a very specific mission from his leadership to secure from the U.S. NATO partners unqualified support for the American plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. Washington is simply furious that countries like Belgium and the Netherlands have still not decided on this issue, while others--the FRG in particular--are insistently recalling that their agreement to the U.S. plans for deploying the new American medium-range missiles was only on condition that talks were begun with the Soviet Union on limiting arsenals in Europe.

To reassure their NATO allies and--the main objective--with a view to misinforming West European public opinion, official U.S. spokesmen have begun speaking vaguely of remote prospects for the start of talks with the Soviet Union. But this is all couched in such unclear terms that you cannot help agreeing with the opinion of ABC television that this is all merely a "symbolic U.S. gesture aimed at lessening the allies' concern over the lack of progress in arms reduction talks."

In West Europe and in the United States itself there is mounting resistance to the new American administration's aggressive course. A sociopolitical organization called the "Coalition for a Decent America" has been set up in the United States. In its statement it emphasizes that the militarization of the American economy benefits the military-industrial complex alone. Not hegemonist claims, but detente and disarmament constitute the road capable of leading America not toward elusive leadership, but toward a solution of its most important problems.

SCHMIDT VISIT RESULTS IN 'NOTHING POSITIVE'

LD272254 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA today carries an editorial headlined "On FRG Chancellor's Tour to Washington". The article reads:

"Helmut Schmidt, the Federal chancellor of the FRG, went to beyond the ocean recently. Over there he held talks with the United States President Ronald Reagan. That was the first official U.S.-West German summit meeting under the new Washington administration. It has given rise to an understandable interest and commentaries. That was a meeting of the leaders of the two states to which a determining role in the system of coordinates of the West belongs in many respects. And the main thing was that the talks were held in a tense international atmosphere which requires a particularly responsible approach to acute problems, to the task of lessening war danger, and ensuring a reliable peace.

Lots of opportunities opened up before the participants in the Washington talks in this connection. It was exactly on those days that the Soviet Union, in development of the constructive ideas of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, put forward with a number of new important proposals in the international field.

They concern the Middle East, the situation in the Persian Gulf, questions of limiting and reducing nuclear-missile armaments in Europe, and ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting. In short, everything that is of particular concern to the peoples now. The whole world sees the new manifestation of the USSR's good will, and its readiness for discussion of any problems which cause concern in the world.

The chancellor and the President, as is pointed out in the joint U.S.-West German statement, 'held detailed negotiations on a wide range of political, and economic matters'. They also discussed the above-mentioned topics. However, it must be mentioned straight away: They discussed them as if with closed eyes. And this is significant.

The point is that the participants in the Washington talks proceeded not from efforts to settle the most acute and pressing international problems in the interests of peace and security of the peoples. They based their work on a different foundation--on the decisions of the NATO leading bodies' recent sessions in Rome and Brussels. Therefore the meeting in Washington has produced nothing positive, and has not resulted in any proposal.

Having confirmed there the American line towards the arms race, and primarily that of nuclear armaments in Europe, the Federal chancellor followed Washington along the path of aggravating the international situation.

It was not long ago that he favoured detente, defended the SALT II and declared for goodneighbourliness with the Soviet Union. He even indicated sometimes that it is not always and not in everything that our country should be blamed for these or other developments. However, the joint American-Bonn statement, Schmidt's remarks made over the ocean and his government statement, just made in Bundestag, mention the Soviet Union in the sole quality--that of a hostile force with which it is conceivable to conduct affairs only while keeping a stone ready. The "Soviet threat" is attached to any problem, to any region. This, in fact, represents the "identical view as regards the international situation" worked out by Washington and Bonn.

The absurd anti-Sovietism of the Washington administration does not now surprise much anyone, while the "American language" of the chancellor who seems to have forgotten his own recent calls for commonsense, restraint and balanced approach in international practice is obviously against the liking of many of his compatriots. Quite indicative are the commentaties by the West German press many organs of which are far from sharing the chancellor's "hundred per cent satisfaction" with the results of the trip to Washington.

"Helmut Schmidt", writes STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, has so much approached Reagan's tone in assessing the aims of the Soviet policy that the conclusion has now been drawn in Washington that Helmut Schmidt regards East-West relations in the same way as Reagan himself. During his stay in Washington, the chancellor, for instance, did not use, at least once, the word "detente". Still even this step towards Reagan did not bring tangible benefits to Schmidt. The newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE believes, in its turn, that the chancellor acted according to the principle: The one who wants to achieve something must be able to adapt oneself....

He therefore, louder than usual echoed the choir of the "hawks", while in the U.S. capital, accused the USSR and advocated the build-up of his country's might. The influential West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes: "During his talks with Helmut Schmidt, Reagan did not allow to shake his fundamental positions". Of these the principal one is to deploy at any cost in the FRG and the other West European NATO countries new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. It is known what well-grounded concern and indignation are caused by those plans called upon to assuage the insatiable appetites of the Pentagon. Because of them the situation in Europe is already changing for the worse.

West German leaders who bound themselves up with the NATO decision have to look back on the sentiments of the public and the protests in their own parties. It is not accidental that the preparations for the chancellor's visit to the United States were accompanied by broadly-advertised promises to win the consent of the United States to an early start of the negotiations on the issue of nuclear-missile armaments in Europe.

Promises remained just promises. If one reads carefully the joint U.S.-West German statement or the chancellor's statement in the Bundestag about his visit one can clearly see: The assurances not to forget "arms control" negotiations in the heat of the military preparations were a distracting manoeuvre.

In practice emphasis is made exactly on the so-called "modernisation of the nuclear forces", that is, the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe in spite of everything. Precisely the build-up of military potentials of the NATO countries is proclaimed an essential condition of security, and the "basis" for the negotiations. However, the U.S. line with which the Government of the FRG in actual fact links itself is a line at the negotiations for the legalisation of armaments, not for the benefit of disarmament. By the way, U.S. officials are not even trying to conceal that.

To justify the line Helmut Schmidt keeps talking about some change in the military equilibrium in the world, first of all, as regards the nuclear forces in Europe--the change which was allegedly brought about by "Soviet efforts". However, Bonn knows full well that this is not true.

Over there, facts are deliberately turned in their own way to conceal much from the population. All objective analyses indicate that on the whole the nuclear potentials which the two sides have in the area of Europe today are approximately equal. As for other estimates, they are made only to camouflage NATO's additional arming.

The U.S. military-political leadership has set itself as an object to achieve military superiority and to dictate its will to the whole world. For the sake of that the Pentagon is prepared to go to any risk. Developing Carter's notorious Directive 59 about a "limited" nuclear war, the new U.S. leaders maintain that a nuclear war is ostensibly 'winnable'. To them the whole point is how to start it in such a way as to secure that the Americans be affected as little as possible. This is adventurism which surpasses everything history has known so far.

It is significant that in Washington this is spoken of with cynical frankness whereas Bonn would not mind to veil the imperial manners of its ally. They in Bonn pretend that they do not notice the U.S. line towards military superiority, with deployment of new systems of nuclear weapons in Western Europe being visualized as a considerable step towards it.

They in Bonn frown when the question of whether deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons would lead to the European Continent's turning into the main and even the only theatre of operations during a thermonuclear war is being openly considered in the press beyond the ocean. Even a 'theoretical' way of putting such a question shows that Pentagon is in principle indifferent to the future of the Europeans. Here is the community of destinies' of the FRG and the USA, which is now proclaimed in the joint statement of their leaders.

One can well understand the concern of broad masses of people in the FRG over what is taking place. The state which is already saturated with nuclear and non-nuclear weapons to the utmost is being forced to deploy on its territory the armaments the very availability of which exposes it to mortal danger in the event of any nuclear conflict. The state which, perhaps more than others has tasted the fruits of detente is being urged to worsen relations with socialist countries in the name of the 'common interests of NATO'. Quite understandable is the discontent of people who are being forced to pay for the increasingly expanded military preparations and whom real threats, not mythical ones, are being brought upon giving preference to the position-of-strength policy over the policy of reason.

The cause of the intensification of military tension in Europe lies not in the absence of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have been and remain firm advocates of the reduction of the levels of military confrontation and curtailment of military activity. The USSR is prepared to sit down immediately for that purpose at the negotiating table. The other side, however, does not want accord. This is the stumbling-block.

Speaking in Washington, Helmut Schmidt admitted that the "deployment of new nuclear forces in a densely populated country was far from being a decision to adopt easily". Nevertheless, Bonn is prepared to deploy in his country Pershings of a new generation and cruise missiles. And these are the first-strike weapons, although the chancellor solemnly assured only one year ago on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the end of the Second World War: "A war should never again be started from German land". It is quite appropriate to recall this today. Victory Day was recently observed, and the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Hitlerite aggression against the Soviet Union will be soon marked. These historical dates invite to serious reflections on the need to ensure a durable peace in Europe. All signs indicate, however, that such a task was not put forward during the Washington talks.

In his government statement at Bundestag as well, the chancellor found nothing better than boast of the "top-class Bundeswehr in qualitative and quantitative respects". He was speaking about the "special impression" left on the U.S. President by the West German "defence contribution". One should not, however, forget about the impression which it has on the peoples who have not forgotten the habits of German militarism.

Assessing the results of the Washington talks, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out together with other West German press bodies that "Schmidt fully follows the U.S. course towards accelerating the arms race". The true motives of that line remain in question. However, the "admustment" to American standards is obvious. Judging by the joint American-Bonn statement, this concerns almost all major problems and trends in world politics--be it in Europe, in the Middle East or in other regions.

Speaking about the goals of the policy of the present U.S. administration, the chancellor himself said: "I am glad that our views fully coincided on the general lines". As to the "general line" of the Reagan administration, it is well known and determined first of all by the course at an unrestrained arms race, at heightening tension and at confrontation in international relations. It is with reason that such a foreign policy course of the United States is described everywhere as "anti-detente".

It is clear already now that Bonn's counting on adapting itself to the course of the United States is not without a miscalculation. For Washington spreads its tough line to its allies as well. It is not going to take their opinions into consideration seriously. That is why the chancellor failed to win a single U.S. concession during the negotiations either in the political or the economic or any other field. That is why the West German press notes that he returned home empty-handed. Many people in Western Europe, in the FRG in particular, understand the necessity of preserving detente. An increasing number of people are coming to realise: The policy of working up international tension, gamble on military strength is the policy of renouncing common sense. The 1970's have shown how much the FRG and the whole of our continent stand to gain from detente. Today, too, it has no reasonable alternative. This is the firm conviction of the Soviet people and all the people of good will. "A peace based on mutual intimidation does not attract us," Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Tbilisi. "We prefer a peace under which the levels of armaments are becoming lower and lower and the scale and quality of co-operation in all fields grow and are improved."

ICELAND INCREASINGLY HARNESSED TO U.S., NATO

LD271151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 3

[Col D. Belskiy "International Notes": "The Fetters of Atlanticism"]

[Text] The United States makes no secret of its desire to make its allies serve American interests in strengthening the [U.S.] military presence. Pentagon leader C. Weinberger says: "We cannot permit ourselves to ignore a single area."

Iceland, too, is increasingly being drawn into the gambit of Washington's militaristic schemes. The United States and NATO are seeking the expansion of the American airbase at Keflavik, on Icelandic territory, and the construction of new hangers and weapons dumps there. And, in no way considering the country's sovereignty, the Pentagon itself is deciding what it will store in these dumps--missiles for Phantom aircraft, cruise missiles or something else. Moreover, at a recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group Adm H. Train, the NATO supreme allied commander Atlantic, demanded that new American aircraft be deployed on Icelandic territory to replace the "missing" U.S. aircraft carrier in the region.

The distant island in the Atlantic long ago began to serve U.S. strategic military interests. The American airbase created in Keflavik has gradually been transformed, so the Icelanders themselves say, into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" (namely, the very aircraft carrier that Admiral Train "lacks").

Everything indicates that it is now a case of expanding the functions of this strategic U.S. strongpoint in the Atlantic and transforming it into an outpost of Washington's nuclear strategy. At the base there is a center for long-range hydroacoustic surveillance, which is officially under the authority of the NATO Headquarters but actually under that of the American Atlantic Command. The center constantly monitors the movement of surface ships and submarines in areas far outside Icelandic territorial waters. At the same time the Keflavik base is one element in the NATO AWACS which is designed to obtain intelligence data in the interests of the United States and its European allies.

The Pentagon's plans for turning the island into one of the U.S. Armed Forces' nuclear magazines are a special danger. The competent American military circles effectively make no secret of the existence of such a plan. In an interview with the Icelandic paper HELGAPOSTURINN back in the middle of last year nuclear arms specialist (T. Morlend) admitted the possibility of storing nuclear weapons at Keflavik. The harbor installations at the base are equipped to handle surface ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. The airbase, where F-4E aircraft are currently stationed, can also handle other aircraft--delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons. The Western press has also reported that the weapons dumps created in Iceland are technically prepared for storing nuclear munitions. And last year it was decided to appropriate the funds for constructing new aircraft hangars and ammunition dumps. The "base tumor" in Iceland is growing. The Pentagon is pursuing the aim of using Atlantic lines of communication in Iceland's immediate vicinity, and also Icelandic territory itself, in order to strengthen NATO's northern flank and increase the level of military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The U.S. and NATO policy, which is dragging Iceland into the implementation of adventurist militarist plans, is causing alarm among the Icelandic public. There are more than sufficient grounds for this. After all, there are no controls on the Americans' use of the base in Keflavik. This is shown by the fact that the construction of new military facilities was started there long before the Icelandic authorities gave the permission for it.

Regarding the Pentagon's actions as yet another attempt to fetter Iceland in strong chains of "Atlanticism," the country's public is stepping up the struggle for withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc and the elimination of the U.S. base on the country's territory. Sober-minded Icelanders realize that the deployment of American nuclear weapons on other countries' territory turns those countries into a target for strikes in the event of war and turns their populations into American hostages. However, Washington does not care whether the U.S. allies are agreeable to their assigned role.

The security of the North European states can be ensured not by deploying foreign military bases and weapons dumps there, not by expanding war preparations, but by seeking decisions that would exclude the region from the sphere of any conflicts. They include Finland's proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. The Soviet Union has stated its readiness to guarantee the status of that zone. The firmness of such guarantees is well known. In his recent answer to a question from the Greek newspaper TA NEA Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union "will never use nuclear weapons against countries which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

WASHINGTON STAR EXPOSE ON EL SALVADOR CITED

LD271619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Transparently Obvious"]

[Text] Washington, 23 May--Washington's vain attempts to deposit events in El Salvador as the consequence of "intrigues by international communism" are bursting like soap bubbles. Even a superficial acquaintance with the so-called "documents" appended to the White Paper on El Salvador fabricated by the State Department and the CIA shows that the "proof of the Soviet Union's complicity" in supplying weapons to the Salvadoran partisans has been invented.

Former U.S. Congress staffer Segal has published an article in the Washington STAR casting doubt on the "indisputability" of the "evidence of the Soviet Union's secret military support for partisans in El Salvador." These documents, the author writes, not only do not confirm that the Russians have given the partisans such support or political guidance in their activities but, on the contrary, it follows from them that the USSR did not want to be involved in those events. In any event, the White Paper and the published documents, the article emphasizes, do not attest to Russian military support for left forces in El Salvador.

Only two "documents" figure in the White Paper, which its compilers try to interpret as "evidence" of Soviet interference in the events in El Salvador. One of them relates to the trip which Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, made to the Soviet Union. The other relates to the training of a group of Salvadoran students in the Soviet Union. Both those, as is known, constitute the generally accepted practice of international exchanges. Segal rightly rejects the insinuations that facts of this sort can serve as "proof" of the Soviet Union's complicity in the events in El Salvador. "With regard to the USSR's role there exists a discrepancy between what the White Paper says about it and the facts, which become obvious on familiarizing yourself with the published documents, he writes. "Has the U.S. administration simply not noticed this discrepancy and become the victim of its own theories?"--Segal asks. "Or was this a deliberate attempt to distort the USSR's role? If this is so, why was it made?"

This is by no means a rhetorical question. The answer to it is simple: The "documents" fabricated by the U.S. State Department and spy department pursue the aim of concealing the sinister role of the United States itself in the Salvadoran events.

DEATH OF POLAND'S CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI REPORTED

LD280824 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, TASS--It has been announced here that Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of the Polish Catholic Church, died at the age of 79 here today.

SHORTAGES, DISTURBANCES, CRIME IN POLAND REPORTED

LD280110 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 27 May 81

[Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev dispatch]

[Text] The past 9 months have increased the worries of every Polish family. What used to be simple has become a problem. That is true first of all of shopping. The system of rationing the basic foodstuffs has stabilized food supplies, but the system works well only if trade is organized. Meanwhile traces of disorganization characteristic of the industry have spread to trade. That is causing legitimate dissatisfaction among people who have got tired of the long crisis.

New difficulties have been added to food problems lately. The rate of crime has gone up. Hooliganism has become more frequent. The antisocial activities have assumed such a nature and scale that they had to be discussed by the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party, the government and State Council of the republic. On Monday the government again took a look at the subject.

Growth of crime is connected not only with the general situation. The direct reason for the growth are the attacks at militiamen regularly occurring in various departments and cities at the initiative of the locals of the trade union Solidarity. The campaign is aimed at undermining the authority of the militia. It prevents militiamen from defending the life and property of Polish citizens.

The disturbances in the country led to the demonstrations of students in Warsaw and a number of other cities on Monday. Students called for the release of the so-called political prisoners, Moczulski and other leaders of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, who are actively working against socialism in the country.

The question arises: Who stands behind the activities denounced by the Polish public? The demonstrations of students showed that there exist circles in Poland that act according to the principle the worse the better. The better for their plan the worse for the Polish working people.

PRAVDA on Events

LD272202 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A PRAVDA correspondent writes that the demonstration organized in Warsaw by the independent union of students had an antistate character. Those participating in this action demanded the liberation of Moczulski, who is under investigation, the sentenced Kowalczyk brothers, and the like.

Moczulski used to head an antistate group called Confederation for an Independent Poland, which had close links with Western special services. The Kowalczyk brothers in 1971 carried out an explosion in the auditorium of the higher pedagogical school in Opole.

The dispatch states that many Poles assiduously ask themselves in whose interests and to what purpose the tension in the country is being stirred up. PRAVDA writes that under conditions of an unstable situation the extremist rightwing of Solidarity and its advisers from the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] count on undermining socialism in Poland. The dispatch states that the inspirers of political provocations do not like the prospect of a positive development of events in the country.

COMPARISON OF SHAPOVALOV COMMENTARY ON POLAND

A comparison of the item entitled "Shapovalov Comments on Deepening Crisis in Poland," on page F 1 of the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a report headlined "Situation in Poland" carried on page 3 of the 23 May KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, reveals the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits the Shapovalov by-line.

Following paragraph 5, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA inserts the following passage:

Never before has Poland begun the year with such indicators. In the opinion of the Polish press, in the very near future there will be a further reduction in the national income, and the national economy will be virtually unable to meet the targets set by the state plan for this year.

Following paragraph 6, the following passage is added:

In the prevailing situation many objective observers are posing the legitimate question: What is preventing people from extricating themselves from the deep crisis?

On page F 2, paragraph 2, line 2, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...the government machinery. However, in the slightly more than 9 months since the August events the trade union association has done nothing to find a way out of the crisis.

"Preventing," "warning," "occupation," "creeping" and other strikes have cost Polish society Z70 billion. By means of blackmail, threats, provocations and frequently even physical violence the extremists from the Solidarity trade union association are trying to still further intensify anarchy in the country and to impose new political demands.

In its published "policy document" Solidarity advances political demands going far beyond the framework of trade union activity. As TRYBUNA LUDU rightly noted, the trade union association's program bears the hallmark of "strike mania."

Following paragraph 5, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA inserts the following passage:

"The plans of the internal and external counterrevolution," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has pointed out, "are absolutely clear: to derail socialist statehood with the aid of strikes, to bring to power an opposition which will ensure the implementation of their perfidious designs--the dismantling of socialism on Polish soil."

In recent weeks the revisionist elements playing on the complexity of the situation in the country have been revitalized. They have set a far-reaching goal: imposing on the party, during the precongress discussion, changes of a structural nature to suit themselves, and to impart a social democratic or some other orientation to the party. The antisocialist and revisionist forces are attacking the PZPR in a united front.

The month of May in Poland has been filled with anxiety for the future. KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the revisionist elements and rightwing forces in Solidarity are operating hand in hand. In the town of Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski the Solidarity trade union attacked a industrial trade union for coming to the defense of workers who did not want to take part in a strike; in Otwock, near Warsaw, irresponsible elements set fire to and destroyed a militia post building. The press reports an increase in the number of crimes and violations of the law directed against the socialist state's interests.

AKEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS ELECTIONS

NC271949 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 27 May 81

[Dispatch by Nicosia correspondent Yuriy Fokin]

[Text] A team of Soviet journalists and their friends from socialist countries have asked Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of Working People [AKEL], to comment on the results of parliamentary elections.

In his interview, Ezekias Papaioannou has stressed that the results in the elections of the Cyprus House of Representatives constitute a brilliant victory of the country's democratic and patriotic forces. At the same time, this is a natural victory for AKEL which, in the course of the elections, has once again proved that it is the first political force in Cyprus.

Ezekias Papaioannou further said: The overwhelming majority of the Cypriot people have voted for the preservation of the unitary, independent, sovereign and territorially integral Cypriot state. AKEL will always fulfill faithfully its preelection manifesto and will always be in the vanguard of those struggling for the country's independence and for peace, democracy and social progress.

PRAVDA ON FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

LD271401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Government Formed"]

[Text] Paris, 23 May--The composition of France's new government has been announced here. Apart from Prime Minister P. Mauroy, it includes 30 ministers and 12 secretaries of state, the overwhelming majority of whom are representatives of the Socialist Party. The list is headed by five members of the government who have received the title of ministers of state. These include one of the Socialist Party's senior figures--Gaston Defferre, mayor of Marseilles, who has become minister of state for internal affairs and decentralization; Michel Jobert, leader of the Movement of Democrats, has received the post of minister of foreign trade.

Charles Hernu, who has been engaged on military problems in the Socialist Party leadership in recent years, has been appointed minister of defense. The foreign policy department, which has been named the Ministry of External Relations, is headed by Claude Cheysson, a former economist and diplomat who until a few days ago was one of the two French representatives on the Common Market Commission in Brussels. Maurice Faure, a representative of the Left Radical Movement, has become minister of justice.

Immediately after the government was formed the new minister of the interior announced the date of the early elections to the National Assembly, which will be held in two rounds--14 and 21 June. Registration of candidates will begin 25 May.

Today's newspapers point out that the new French government will immediately encounter serious economic problems, first place among which is taken by the worsening position of the French franc. The reasons for the weakening of the French currency exchange rate are the increased pressure from the American dollar and also the outflow of capital from the country, which, according to the estimates of stock exchange circles, has reached a total of $5-6 billion over the past week.

Jacques Delors, France's new minister of economics and finance, has declared in an interview in the newpaper LE MATIN that the government has no intention of "resorting to upheavals" in the taxation sphere. He said that if changes are necessary in the present financial policy, they will be made after mature consideration and consultation with industrialists' organizations, trade unions and commercial and banking circles. J. Delors declared that France's commitments laid down in cooperation and trade treaties will be observed in full.

GOSBANK'S ALKHIMOV MEETS WITH FRENCH BANK CHIEF

LD271519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 21 May V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the Board of the USSR Gossbank, received M. Laure, president of the French Commercial Bank Societe Generale, who is in Moscow on a business trip. During the talk there was a discussion of questions of currency, financial, trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France.

KRUPP CHAIRMAN ON MUTUAL BENEFIT IN USSR-FRG TIES

LD270921 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 May 81 p 3

[APN correspondent V. Markov interview "For SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA" with FRG industrialist B. Beitz; "A Businessman's Optimism"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Prominent FRG businessman Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Fried, Krupp Concern's Board of Trustees, has visited Moscow. Before he flew back to the FRG he was interviewed by APN correspondent V. Markov.

[Question] What is your assessment of your trip to Moscow?

B. Beitz: I have been to your country several times in the last 20 years. On this occasion I was received by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and I also met other officials. During the conversations we exchanged opinions on our firm's participation in the solution of tasks of economic cooperation between the FRG and the USSR in the immediate and long term. I am very satisfied with my conversations with Soviet representatives. Accompanied by a group of my firm's executives, I also had talks with the Soviet side on questions concerning, in particular, the joint Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine project. We discovered that Soviet computers will be used there to replace U.S. computers. Washington has embargoed the delivery of these computers to the Soviet Union. The Soviet-made computers meet all modern technical requirements and will be successful substitutes for the U.S. machines.

[Question] What is your general view of the U.S. embargo policy against the USSR?

B. Beitz: I said once before that embargoes generally end in trouble primarily for their initiators. I consider such steps totally unacceptable.

[Question] How do you view the prospects of Soviet-West German economic cooperation?

B. Beitz: I am always positive and optimistic about the development of business relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, and my assessments have been confirmed. I still remain optimistic regarding the prospects for our cooperation. As is known, wide opportunities for further bilateral long-term cooperation were offered by the agreement concluded in 1978 and signed by Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev.

[Question] Some Western representatives occasionally make banal statements about economic cooperation with the USSR being a "one-way street." What is your view of such statements?

B. Beitz: I cannot accept them. The FRG exports to the Soviet Union but it also receives a large number of Soviet goods. And economic cooperation between our countries is no burden for anyone. On the contrary, the benefits are mutual. If we did not cooperate we would simply have to shut down several enterprises. If the sides did not see any benefits, they would obviously have no interest at all in such deals.

The Fried, Krupp firm provides work for many thousands of people within the framework of economic cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Our representatives and specialists are constantly in your country. At the moment we are discussing with the Soviet side, in particular, cooperation projects in the sphere of coal gasification, creation of enterprises producing methanol and development of natural resources and industrial centers in Siberia. These are gigantic projects, so it is better to implement them together.

[Question] Is your firm involved in the new "pipes-gas" deal?

B. Beitz: That deal was concluded by the Mannesmann concern. We are not supplying pipes, but we hope to participate in gas imports.

[Question] What is your view of the overall significance of the "pipes-gas" deal?

B. Beitz: As you know, a lot has been said and written about the deal. I can only repeat what Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has repeatedly said: We very much welcome gas supplies from the Soviet Union. It will be used for industrial and domestic purposes. All speculation, suspicions or warnings about the supplies being too great are wrong, in my view.

[Question] How do you view, in that connection, the assertion that the conclusion of the deal may mean "intolerable dependence" for the FRG?

B. Beitz: I think I have already partly answered that question. The one-sided dependence idea is shared neither by the government nor by the population of the FRG, although, of course, there are different views in our country on that score.

[Question] What is your view of the role of economic ties between countries in terms of solving important contemporary political questions?

B. Beitz: I have always held the view that close economic relations have an enormous influence on political decisionmaking. And ties of that kind are the best chance of achieving political equilibrium.

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING DAY OF SEW CONGRESS

LD271601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondents Yu. Voronov and S. Zyubanov: "Defending the Working People's Rights; Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin"]

[Excerpts] West Berlin, 15 May--The Neue Welt auditorium in the West Berlin working class district of Neukoeln was decked with flowers and flags. The Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), opened today. Among the delegates to the West Berlin Communist Party's forum are envoys from the city's largest enterprises, representatives of the intelligentsia and activists of youth and women's organizations and the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

Taking part in the congress' work are representatives of foreign communist and workers parties. The delegates and guests warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. The SEW Directorate report was delivered by party Chairman Horst Schmitt.

With reference to West Berlin's relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries the speaker said that despite certain progress many real opportunities in this sphere remain unexploited. Matters are considerably hampered by the continuing efforts of Bonn and West Berlin politicians to interfere in the internal affairs of the German socialist state.

The results of the recent extraordinary elections to the city's chamber of deputies, the report states, were unable to resolve the deep political crisis brought upon the city by the ruling coalition's bankrupt policies. The strengthening of the positions of the party of big capital--the Christian Democratic Union--places new tasks before the city's communists and all its progressive forces. Under these conditions the SEW's policy must be centered on the struggle for the working people's united action and to create in the city a broad front of all peace-loving, anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly forces.

A large part of the report was devoted to the party's struggle for the working people's vital interests and rights. It points out that, despite the temporary upturn in the market, the army of unemployed is not shrinking. On the pretext of streamlining production employers are slashing jobs on a massive scale. Prices of basic necessities like food and transportation are rocketing. The housing problem remains particularly acute. While 10,000 apartments stand empty in the city, more than 80,000 West Berliners are in urgent need of better housing.

West Berlin's communists, the report states, resolutely condemn the actions of the city authorities and big employers, who are trying to shift the consequences of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the working people and are blatantly flouting their rights and freedom. The SEW considers intolerable the practice of banning people with progressive views from the professions.

In the period under review, the report goes on to point out, the party successfully beat off the attacks of revisionists and opportunists, firmly rebuffed attempts to disunite it and strengthened politically, ideologically and organizationally. In the last 4 years the number of SEW primary organizations at enterprises increased and 1,328 people joined the party.

The report's concluding section was devoted to the party's international ties. West Berlin's communists, it stated, combine the struggle for the interests of the city's working people with support for all progressive forces in the world advocating peace, the people's national independence and social progress. In this the SEW has drawn and continues to draw on the rich experience of the other fraternal parties, especially that of the CPSU--a proven and progressive detachment of the international communist movement. The SEW considers it its duty to actively expose anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and to help to further strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

Activities in Moscow

LD271938 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--Soviet-Jordanian talks closed in the Kremlin today. They were conducted by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal. The discussion of the Middle East situation and the problem of a comprehensive just settlement in that region and a number of other topical international issues was continued in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Husayn ibn Talal today visited Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath at it. The guest observed a minute of silence in memory of the founder of the Soviet state.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. Husayn ibn Talal paid homage to the Soviet soldiers who perished struggling against fascism, in the name of durable peace on earth.

The king of Jordan visited the higher officers training "Vystrel" courses named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Shaposhnikov. He familiarised himself with one of the oldest military educational establishments in the country. He was accompanied by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas, the Commander in Chief of the Ground Troops, Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR, General of the Army Vasiliy Petrov, and other officials.

Husayn ibn Talal today left Moscow for Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. He was seen off at the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The king of Jordan arrived in Kiev on the same day.

Moscow Interview

LD271818 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, before leaving Moscow by air for Kiev, said that during the visit he got an opportunity to get acquainted anew with the great land of the soviets and to meet its leaders. In an interview for Soviet television and the radio he emphasized that the Soviet-Jordanian talks were held at a time when the international situation has become complicated, and when the atmosphere in the Middle East has become strained to the utmost as a result of Israel's aggressive actions. This arouses deep concern.

The talks, the king said, were of sincere, frank and businesslike character. We have been maintaining constructive political contacts with Soviet leaders for many years already. This is my third visit to the Soviet Union. I consider it very fruitful.

During the talks with Soviet leaders we noted the proximity of Jordan's and the Soviet Union's positions on many international problems and first of all on the question of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

King Husayn, having expressed deep satisfaction with the visit to the Soviet Union and the heart-felt hospitality and cordiality with which the official delegation of Jordan is being received here, pointed out that this is illustrative of the existence of friendly relations between our countries and peoples, which develop successfully.

In answer to the question as to how the Jordanian leadership views the Soviet Union's new initiatives directed towards a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem, the king said:

We have familiarized ourselves with interest with the Soviet leader's proposal on the convocation of an international conference on achieving a comprehensive settlement in the region. When in Moscow we learned the proposal in full detail. The Soviet initiative is aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is clear that a genuine Middle East settlement can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all the sides concerned within the framework of a new international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in it on an equal basis. For peace and justice to triumph in the Middle East, it is necessary that Israeli troops be fully withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories, and that the Palestinian problem--this key question of a Middle East settlement--be solved.

I regard my visit as the most successful of all I made to the Soviet Union, King Husayn ibn Talal said in conclusion. It gives a new impulse to the strengthening and development of friendly cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union. I entertain sentiments of profound respect and heartfelt gratitude towards the Soviet people and its leaders.

Seen Off by Brezhnev

LD271546 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal today left Moscow for Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, bedecked with the state flags of Jordan and the Soviet Union, Husayn ibn Talal was seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

The sending-off party included heads of the diplomatic missions from a number of countries, accredited to the Soviet Union, representatives of the Moscow public.

A guard of honour drawn from the three branches of the Soviet Armed Forces--Ground Troops, Airforce and Navy--was formed on the air field. The state anthems of the two countries were performed. Leonid Brezhnev and Husayn ibn Talal reviewed the guard of honour. The march-past of the Soviet servicemen concluded the send-off ceremony.

The streets and squares by which the motorcade accompanied by motorcycle outriders followed to the airport were bedecked with the state flags of Jordan and the Soviet Union and welcoming streamers.

The state figures of Jordan left together with Husayn ibn Talal. Husayn ibn Talal is accompanied on the trip by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas.

KIRILENKO, BRUTENTS MEET WITH LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

LD280846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] On 27 May a meeting took place between Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and a Lebanese Communist Party delegation, led by Hawi, the party general secretary; Abd as-Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Madoyan, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The participants in the meeting expressed, on behalf of their parties, the conviction that the peace program for the 1980's set out at the 26th CPSU Congress in Comrade Brezhnev's Report, meets the fundamental interests of mankind. It determines to uphold peace and to halt the aggressive imperialist circles who are exacerbating international tension.

The Lebanese Communist Party delegation favored efforts to reach a national accord in the interests of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and stated that it, like all the country's national patriotic forces, supports efforts made in that direction by President Sarkis and the Lebanese Government, jointly with the Government of Syria.

The participants in the talks expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union's proposal on the convocation of a new international conference, called to find a way to an all-embracing and just settlement to the Near East conflict, is a constructive and realistic alternative to the course toward a separate deal which is only leading to an exacerbation of this conflict. The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BEGIN REITERATION OF USSR ADVISERS IN LEBANON SCORED

LD280717 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 28 May 81

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May,TASS--According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin alleged yesterday once again that "Soviet advisers are staying with the Syrian military contingents in Lebanon."

As is known, Begin made a similar, apparently groundless and provocative allegation a few days ago. The unseemly aims of it are quite obvious. These are, primarily the aspiration to find another pretext for new aggressive sorties against Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians, to heighten even more the situation in the region which has been threatened for long with a real danger of a large-scale military conflict. In other words--the continuation of aggression against Arab nations which has been made by the Israeli ruling circles a matter of state policy.

The first statement by the Israeli premier was so irresponsible and absurd that even Tel Aviv's overseas patrons hastily dissociated from it, while they invariably justify acts of international terrorism on the part of the Israeli military and render to them extensive military, financial and political support. The State Department announced that the United States "has no evidence" of the presence of Soviet military advisers in Lebanon. U.S. officials announced that the United States has no information to confirm the assertion made by Premier Menahem Begin, (?asserts) the newspaper New York TIMES. Begin's provocative remarks produced irritation in Israel itself. Herzog, representative of the opposition Labour Party, Israel's former permanent representative at the United Nations, strongly criticized the premier's stand.

The stubborness with which Begin repeats his absurd and ill-intentioned fabrication deserves better application. However, the Israeli premier will not win fame using Goebbels type propaganda--the lie repeated (?many) times will not become truth and malicious misinformation will not bring to Tel Aviv expected political dividends. The international community condemns increasingly more resolutely and rejects the expansionist militaristic course of Israel. Its leaders should heed commonsense and abandon the policy of plunder and seizure of other peoples' lands. Israel should follow a peaceful, rather than aggressive policy.

PRAVDA ON ESCALATION OF ISRAELI THREAT TO LEBANON

LD271109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 5

[Article by P. Demchenko: "The Near East: The Threat of a Big Conflict"]

[Text] The needle of the political barometer in the Near East is again approaching the danger mark. This time the center of the tension is Lebanon, a country which for several years has been rent by internal contradictions and ravaged by endless Israeli raids.

Dozens of Lebanese villages and cities have been reduced to rubble. The line traced by the front has even divided the capital, Beirut, where hundreds of houses have empty, gaping windows, the streets are blocked by brick barricades and chevaux-de-frise strung with barbed wire and where artillery and mortar positions have been established in courtyards and on vacant lots.

The country is now in for a new, perhaps its most savage, ordeal. Foreign news agencies continue to report that a major conflict with the potential to develop into the fifth Near East war may flare up here any day. These forecasts are based on inflammatory statements by the increasingly peremptory Israeli leaders, and the fact that Israeli armored and artillery units have already been brought up closer to south Lebanon, while in Beirut the Tel Aviv-backed rightwing forces have resumed firing.

"Prominent Reagan administration aides have said," the New York TIMES wrote, "that a military confrontation may flare up in the next few days." By "confrontation" they mean, in this case, an Israeli attack on the Syrian forces in Lebanon under the Arab League flag. Let us recall that they were sent in 1975 to monitor the cease-fire agreement reached between the forces involved in the civil war which had broken out 1 year before. Passions abated, although firing did break out from time to time.

But last month, when fighting began between detachments of the rightwing Christian forces and Syrian units near Zahlah, the Israeli command sent fighters to the scene which shot down two Syrian helicopters. The Syrians responded by strengthening their units with a few batteries of SAM missiles to protect themselves against air raids. Although the missiles are about 60 km from the Israeli border, Tel Aviv, which has recently been making itself at home in Lebanese territorial waters and airspace, reacted very sharply to the Syrians' defensive measure. "We cannot allow missiles in Lebanon," Prime Minister Begin said. "They must be withdrawn or we will destroy them."

The question naturally arises: What right does Israel actually have to dictate to other states? The Syrian units are in Lebanon with the consent of the Lebanese Government and in accordance with the mandate of the Arab League, which also finances them. But the aggressor has his own logic, and the goal he is pursuing is clear enough: to leave the Syrian forces without antiaircraft cover and thus restore complete Israeli air supremacy in Lebanon.

So one reason for the "missile crisis" which the foreign press is currently writing so much about is Israel's desire to gain control of the whole of Lebanese territory, including those parts where Syrian forces are stationed. But this is only part of the problem, the tip of the iceberg. Reports coming in from the Near East suggest that Israel's plans go much further.

The New York TIMES writes for example: "Israel has strengthened its forces along the Lebanese and Syrian borders, and the likelihood is that if it decides to launch a strike against the missiles it may also attack Palestinian camps in south Lebanon." In short, this means an attack on the Palestinian resistance forces, who have been attacked repeatedly by the Israelis. But that is not all. "A wider conflict may break out in Lebanon and Syria," the paper writes.

The Washington POST is of the same opinion. "There exists the obvious threat," it writes, "that a strike against the missiles may not be so limited because the Israelis have far-reaching aims." What are they? This can easily be seen from an analysis of the Israel Government's motives for ordering the shooting down of the Syrian helicopters and the actions in the Near East undertaken by the new American administration.

By all appearances, the idea of teaching Syria a "lesson" and weakening it is in keeping with the aims of U.S. and Israeli policy. Unbending in the face of U.S. pressure, Damascus rejected and continues to reject the so-called Camp David agreements on the Near East. It has become the main bulwark of the Arab forces opposing the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal. Syria is supporting the Palestinians' just struggle and is demanding the liberation of all territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including the Golan Heights.

During a recent trip to Damascus I was told by Syrian journalists that they do not rule out the possibility of a major Israeli invasion to capture yet another patch of Syrian territory. Tel Aviv might well return it later, after a lot of haggling, on condition that Syria give up the Golan Heights which Israel intends to occupy forever. As we can see, these are plans which are as wild as they are dangerous.

Official circles in Washington keep on saying that credit is due to American diplomat P. Habib, who is in the Near East, for the fact that Israel has not yet attacked the Syrian positions. Foreign journalists have a different view. They reckon that, from the viewpoint of maintaining peace, Habib's mission has been fruitless.

But there is even greater interest in recent foreign press pronouncements about the reasons for the latest brush of Israeli aggressiveness. America's the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR believes that the new Washington administration had a hand in the crisis. "Begin had reason to believe," it writes, "that he had been given the 'go-ahead' by Washington to undertake an offensive military action in Lebanon. This action became gradually more imminent in March and April without encountering any protest from Washington."

You can't have it clearer than that. I will add only that in the Mediterranean, not far from the Lebanese coast, there are currently around 30 U.S. warships, including the aircraft carriers Independence and Forrestal. And they are certainly not there to "restrain" Israel, which is a U.S. ally. They have other aims which have nothing to do with the national interests of the Lebanese, Syrians or Palestinians. People are well aware of this in the capitals of many Arab countries whose governments are deeply alarmed by the current situation and are declaring their solidarity with the peoples of Syria and Lebanon.

It is clear that any exacerbation of the situation in this sensitive part of the world may result in serious international complications whose consequences are difficult to predict. It is for that reason that the Soviet Union is against any escalation of the conflict and advocates the establishment of peace in the Near East on a just and lasting basis.

RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS VIEWS SOVIET AID TO SYRIA

LD280830 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad praised the participation of the Soviet Union in the Arab struggle against imperialist expansion in the Middle East.

His Excellency President al-Asad affirmed before a group of U.S. newsmen in Damascus the important role of the supplies of Soviet weapons to Syria which is being exposed to a harsh military pressure by Israel and the United States. At the same time he noted that the weapons and money which Washington gives to the ruling circles in Israel are for expansion at the expense of the Arabs and for transgressing against them. U.S. military aid to Israel today encourages the rulers of Israel to intensify piracy in Lebanon. They are so insolent as to make treacherous attacks on the Arab Deterrent Forces in this country. When the command of the Deterrent Forces decided to place the anti-aircraft missiles in the Al-Biqa' Valley in reply to these aggressive actions, politicians in Israel and the United States became enraged and began to scream about a Syrian violation of the so-called status quo.

Ruling circles in Israel and their American protectors have been displaying this hypocrisy for several years. It is sufficient to recall the so-called war of attrition which followed the Israeli aggression of June against Egypt and other Arab states. It is known that the barbarous raids of the Israeli Air Force into the heart of the Egyptian territory in 1970 were accompanied by a propaganda clamor against the government of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir about a breach of the truce with Israel. Egyptian military installations were not the only targets of the raids but civilian targets were also included. The aggressor bombed a metal products factory in Abu Za'bal and a school in Bahr al-Baqar and other installations. These raids attempted to create the necessary psychological atmosphere, in the opinion of the Israeli rulers, to activate the forces which oppose the government in Egypt. But these hopes were frustrated.

The FRG magazine EUROPA ARCHIV wrote in this connection that the attempt to overthrow the An-Nasir government and replace it with a pro-American government had failed. The Soviet Union helped Egypt up to the middle of April 1970 to tangibly strengthen its air defense and the raids of the Israeli Air Force deep into Egyptian territory did not go unpunished. The loss of some Phantom planes had caused a negative psychological reaction in the Israeli Army. The hopes of the Israeli leadership to keep the Egyptian airspace open to their piracy for a long time had collapsed. That was a brilliant page in the history of Arab-Soviet cooperation.

The current Cairo regime naturally wants this page to be erased from the memory of the Egyptians and the memory of the other Arab nations because the ruling circles in Egypt bear the full responsibility for the imperialist and Zionist takeover of this Arab country without shedding a drop of blood. The Egyptian ruling circles are also responsible for making Egyptian territory a bridgehead for U.S. expansion in the Near and Middle East and assist Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

For this reason, the ruling leadership in Cairo is circulating fabrications about the depth of Soviet-Arab cooperation in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and even about the hostile intentions of the Soviet Union in this area of the world. One must say that the truth about the situation in the Middle East rejects these allegations. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed this quite clearly in his talks to the U.S. newsmen. He said: The Soviet Union is standing with us against aggression, it is certain that we are targets of aggression and therefore the Soviet Union stands alongside us and gives us disinterested support.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE BRIEFED ON VISIT TO SYRIA

LD271115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "Lebanon: Threat of Aggression": "Syria's Firm Position"]

[Text] In the presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries a meeting has been held with a delegation of the Soviet public which has recently returned from a trip to the Syrian Arab Republic.

The delegation leaders Kh. Umarov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Ferganskiy Obkom, told those assembled about their friendly meetings on Syrian soil--in labor collectives and trade union, party and youth organizations in Damascus, Dar'a and other cities in the country.

The visit took place during days of tension for the Syrian people. Israel's militarist circles, exploiting the Camp David separate deal, have inflamed the situation surrounding Syria and the Lebanon to the limit. The massive escalation of aggressive actions aimed against Syria, the Palestine resistance movement and Lebanese patriotic forces is pursuing the aim of unleashing a new large-scale Arab-Israeli conflict and striking a blow against the countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which offers resistance to the pressure of American imperailism and its local accomplices. However, Syria has met this challenge with equanimity, fully determined to rebuff the presumptuous aggressors.

In the course of many meetings with representatives of the Syrian and Palestinian public the Soviet delegation was repeatedly convinced of the firm cohesion of these two peoples and all the Arab patriotic forces in the struggle against the common enemy. Our Arab friends spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled and consistent course aimed at supporting the Arab peoples' just struggle, noting the great significance of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty in thwarting imperialism's intrigues.

In the course of conversations with the delegation, Zuhayr Mashariq, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, voiced the Syrian people's determination to foil the insidious schemes of the enemies of the Arab nation and to continue together with the other members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all the Arab peoples the just struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and the satisfaction of the Palestinian peoples' inalienable rights.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PDRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD271301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In Interests of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] On 22 May in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council delegation headed by Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He told the guests about the USSR working people's achievements in communist building and about the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy, reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. V.V. Kuznetsov stated that the Soviet Union advocates peace and security in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The USSR is firmly in favor of an all-embracing, just and lasting peace settlement in the Near East, V.V. Kuznetsov went on to say. He stressed the importance of rallying the Arab countries in the struggle to achieve this aim.

Soviet people, V.V. Kuznetsov noted, feel solidarity with the South Yemeni people in their struggle to strengthen the national democratic revolution's gains and sincerely wish them success on that road. He expressed the confidence that the visit by the PDRY Supreme People's Council delegation would help to further deepen the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' peoples.

The PDRY parliamentarians are happy to be visiting the great Lenin's homeland, Abdallah al-Ghanim said. We greatly appreciate the kind feelings of hospitality with which we have been greeted in the USSR. They fully reflect the friendly relations between the peoples of Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, which are developing successfully on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two states.

The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their disinterested internationalist assistance in the cause of defending national independence. He rated highly the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals, Abdallah al-Ghanim declared, reflect the Soviet Union's principled stance on questions of the struggle to ensure peace and international security, and Democratic Yemen's people fully support them.

The following took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere: A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.K. Akulintsev; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and also Sayf Sayil Khalid, PDRY Charge d'Affaires ad interim in the USSR.

That same day the PDRY parliamentarians met with V.P. Ruben, visited the Lenin museum in the Kremlin and saw the sights of the Great Kremlin Palace.

MEETING OF GULF HEADS OF STATE IN ABU DHABI

LD280130 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May, TASS--A meeting of the heads of state of the Persian Gulf countries came to an end in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates. The meeting was attended by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. The meeting officially endorsed the establishment of a council for cooperation of the Persian Gulf states. The participants in the meeting opposed the presence of foreign navies in the region and the establishment of military bases on the territories of their countries.

The final communique of the meeting indicates that the countries and peoples of the Persian Gulf countries are up to ensuring security and stability in the region without any outside interference. The meeting also advocated the idea of excluding the Persian Gulf region from the sphere of international conflicts.

It is commonly known that it was Kuwait which put forward the idea of establishing a council for cooperation of the Persian Gulf countries. According to the plans of Kuwait and some other countries, the council should coordinate closer cooperation of the council member-countries in the economy, trade, culture, information, and scientific-technical exchanges. However, the United States acting through its agents, the reactionary Sultan Qabus of Oman, for one, is actively trying to impart militarist character to the peaceful cooperation of the countries of the region. In doing so Washington is trying to solidify its presence in the region.

During the meeting Sultan Qabus took a "special" stance as one would expect, opposing the reduction of military cooperation of his country with the United States which the heads of other states demanded from him. Currently the Pentagon is actively using the territory of the sultanate as a military base for the U.S. Air Force and the Navy, the presence of which threatens security of the countries of the region and destabilises the situation in the Persian Gulf.

The participants in the meeting denounced the aggressive actions of Israel against the neighbouring Arab countries and expressed resolute support for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people. The final part of the communique says that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and establish an independent state of their own, must be guaranteed.

STRAUTMANIS LEADS GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO NIGERIA

LD271330 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Lagos, 27 May, TASS--A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Petr Strautmanis, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, arrived here on Tuesday for an official visit at the invitation of the Nigerian Government. At the airport, which was decorated with Soviet and Nigerian flags, the distinguished guests were met by Joseph Wayas, chairman of the Nigerian Senate, by members of the National Assembly and representatives of the diplomatic corps. During a meeting with the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Joseph Wayas stressed the great importance of a visit at such a high level for further strengthening Soviet-Nigerian relations.

Speaking at a press-conference at the airport Petr Strautmanis said:

Stepping on the soil of the friendly Republic of Nigeria we should like, first of all, to convey warm greetings and the best wishes to the Nigerian people. People in the Soviet Union closely follow Nigeria's achievements in its social and economic development and its activities in the foreign-policy field. The peoples of our country invariably entertain the most friendly sentiments toward the Nigerian people. I should like to express appreciation to the National Assembly of Nigeria for its kind invitation to visit your country and to acquaint ourselves with the life of the Nigerian people. Let me express confidence that the stay of our delegation in Nigeria will help further strengthen bilateral parliamentary ties and serve the interests of the peoples of our countries and cooperation in the name of peace and international security.

The active struggle and cooperation of the peoples of all continents for stronger independence and social progress are especially needed today when the aggressive circles of imperialism have worsened considerably the international situation and are trying in every way to suppress the striving of the peoples for freedom and progress. The danger of war, far from diminishing, has now increased. Therefore, the vital problem now before all people of the world is to avert a nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth, the Soviet representative said. The Soviet parliamentarians are to stay in Nigeria till June 4. They will meet the Nigerian leaders and exchange opinions with them on questions of mutual interest.

BARKAUSKAS HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ZAIRE

LD201253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Zaire on 12 May on an official visit at the invitation of the republic's National Legislative Council. The delegation includes G.G. Bartoshevich, D.P. Galkin, Ye.I. Mukhina and G.A. Tsitlidze, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; D.A. Makarova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and also Eldfa Lokwa, Zaire's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES GROMYKO, CASTANEDA SPEECHES

LD271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 May talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and J. Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations, currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

At the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on a wide range of questions affecting both bilateral Soviet-Mexican relations and the world situation.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of the traditionally friendly ties between the USSR and Mexico based on the principles of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation and called for a further broadening and deepening of these relations.

During the examination of questions bearing on the current international situation A.A. Gromyko expressed the Soviet side's firm intention to strive for an improvement in the international atmosphere by implementing the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The talks revealed a coincidence or proximity of views between the USSR and Mexico on many important international problems, as well as their mutual desire to promote the relaxation of tension in the world. A.A. Gromyko noted in this connection the constructive role which Mexico is playing in the international arena.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of J. Castaneda. Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

Your arrival reaffirms the traditional friendliness of relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico and the longstanding mutual regard which exists between the peoples of our two countries.

As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out when receiving Mexico's president, J. Lopez Portillo, in the Kremlin, "the history of Soviet-Mexican relations goes back more than half a century. It contains many vivid and glorious pages. The friendship between our countries has stood the test of time."

The USSR and Mexico did indeed extend the hand of friendship to one another back in 1924, at that difficult time when the world's first socialist country was surrounded by imperialist states and Mexico, where shortly before the 1910-1917 revolution had triumphed, was laying the foundations of its independent policy in an unfavorable external climate.

Our peoples were also together at another historical watershed, fighting Hitlerite fascism in World War II.

Soviet-Mexican relations are one of the most convincing illustrations of the fact that diverse mutually advantageous ties can and must successfully develop between states with different social systems. Distance is not an insuperable obstacle to this.

Our relations are becoming more substantive and constructive with each passing year. Personal contacts and dialogue are an important factor in their ongoing development and in the consolidation of mutual trust.

Views on international issues are exchanged with increasing regularity between the two countries. Fruitful ties are developing between many ministries, departments and public organizations in the USSR and Mexico. Trade and economic cooperation is increasing steadily, albeit not as rapidly as one would like and cultural and sporting ties are assuming major dimensions. These are all positive facts.

Uppermost in the talks which began today were, of course, questions relating to the international situation. At the present time, when world tension has increased and a number of countries are stepping up the arms race, when threats are being uttered against sovereign states and there are calls for a return to the path of confrontation in international relations, it is vitally important that all peoples uphold the line of relaxing world tension and prevent the slide into war. The Soviet Union and its political leadership, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, therefore declare that everything must be done to ensure that we do not reach the fatal extreme to which mankind is being pushed by imperialism and international reaction in their attempts to upset the current military-strategic equilibrium in the world, to achieve military superiority and to dictate to other countries.

The Soviet Union has great respect for Mexico's peace-loving foreign policy, which is founded on the principles of no external interference in states' internal affairs. The Mexican Government's course, which is aimed at preserving and consolidating detente and disarmament and at developing equitable international cooperation, is consonant with the principles and practical line of Soviet foreign policy as reaffirmed and further developed at the 26th CPSU Congress. L.I. Brezhnev's congress report is a hymn to peace among peoples and to mankind's reason and conscience. We note with satisfaction that the new foreign policy initiatives put forward at the congress were widely understood in Mexico.

Our country holds in high regard Mexico's foreign policy activity--an important factor for peace in the Western Hemisphere, above all in Central America and the Caribbean, where certain circles clearly wish to heighten tension, to undermine the positions of states which have embarked on the path of independent development and to try to suppress the peoples' liberation movement.

The slogan of the glorious son of the Mexican people--Benito Juarez--inevitably springs to mind here: "Peace means respecting other peoples' rights." This is a pithy and apt dictum. The Soviet Union, and this flows naturally from all our policy, has always supported and will always support the people of the Republic of Cuba, who are subjected to pressure and constant threats.

We side with the peoples of Nicaragua and other countries which have embarked on the path of democratic development and with all Latin American countries and peoples striving to consolidate their political and economic independence. We endorse their right to settle their internal affairs for themselves, without external interference, and we are opposed to any form of foreign domination or hegemony. We also endorse their right to develop relations with any other countries at their own discretion. We are in favor of extending detente to every part of the world, including Latin America, and of further increasing the Latin American countries' role in international life. Our country extends the hand of mutual understanding and friendship to these countries and their peoples.

The Soviet Union is willing to contiue expanding and consolidating relations of cooperation with the Latin American countries both in the shape of bilateral ties and in solving the burning problems of the day which affect the interests of all countries and peoples--preventing war and curbing the arms race.

We are gratified by the reports coming in from Mexico that the Soviet proposals put forward at our party's supreme forum--the 26th CPSU Congress--are understood there and are meeting with a largely positive reaction. This is true not only of Mexico but also of most other countries in the world, although it cannot be said that these proposals are being favorably received, much less supported, by everyone throughout the world.

There are circles which do not share our views concerning the need to strive for detente and peace among peoples. But the main wave of reaction to our proposals was favorable and positive. This is profoundly gratifying for us. Figuratively speaking, all the indications are that our proposals aimed at detente and peace and at consolidating that peace hit the target. We are staunch advocates of consolidating peace, of detente and freedom and of consolidating the independence of all nations and all states.

We have said many times, and I take this opportunity to stress once again on the Soviet leadership's behalf, that we by no means consider that we have a monopoly on the rights to submit peace-loving proposals. Every state or group of states has the right to make such proposals, and whether they make them now or in the future they can be sure that the Soviet Union will support them and that it will always be their comrade in the struggle for detente and peace.

We are also impressed by the general peace-loving course of Mexico's foreign policy. We have been convinced of and have witnessed this on a number of occasions. Merely by examining the history of recent years, never mind decades, we see how Mexico has always advocated peace among peoples. Wherever the most acute questions relating to the struggle for peace and to avert the threat of war are being grappled with we see Mexico's hand raised in support of proposals aimed at consolidating peace among peoples.

In short, we, the Soviet Union and Mexico, are both distant from and close to one another--distant geographically but close as regards the direction in which they are traveling and the spirit of the policy of striving for peace among peoples and for the relaxation of tension.

Allow me, Mr Minister, to conclude by pointing out the positive role which you personally are playing in consolidating friendly Soviet-Mexican ties. Your official visit to the USSR is sure to help ensure the further rapprochement of our peoples and to expand and deepen the diverse cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

Pointing out the heroic traditions of the Soviet people's history and their great culture, the traditions of October 1917 and the Great Patriotic War, J. Castaneda said in his reply speech that the history of relations between Imperial Russia and Mexico and between the Soviet Union and Mexico provides equally rich food for thought. Conventional ideas concerning the distance and differences between our countries do not stand up to the incontrovertible geographical and historical facts. Mexico's secretary of foreign relations stressed that diverse ties existed as long ago as the time of Alaska's development by Russia and what was then New Spain, but that 1917 was a decisive year for our two countries. The new Mexican Constitution was proclaimed in February 1917, while October Petrograd was to witness Tsarism's final collapse and the triumph of Lenin's party.

Immediately the idea arose of establishing diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Mexico. The existence of consular relations facilitated the holding of talks which some years later, in 1924, culminated in an exchange of plenipotentiaries. I always take pleasure in recollecting that these diplomatic relations were the first to be established between the young Soviet Republic and a country on the American Continent.

Some 57 years after this event we can rightly say that bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico are excellent. They are friendly and cordial and their significance is increasing by the day. There are no contentious issues between us, and the volume of our ties is steadily increasing and their legal and treaty basis is broadening.

The systematized history of these relations is still to be written, but the foundation for such a work has already been laid. This is the purpose of a number of pieces of research by Soviet and Mexican scholars and of collections of documents recently published by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations in collaboration with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute.

Problems of peace occupy such an important place in our talks and consultations that we can say that peace is our main concern and our main common goal.

The Mexican secretary of foreign relations said: Our positions on the main questions of international politics coincide, and Mexico sincerely values the efforts which the Soviet Union is making in the sphere of disarmament and detente. The increase in the number of conflict situations and military crises, which are adding to the existing unresolved ones, is giving cause for concern. These new seats of tension are making the chronic ills of international life even worse. Despite certain gloomy signs I think that the conviction is taking root that none of the major international problems can be resolved by the use of force but only on the basis of agreements guaranteeing every people's legal rights.

The improvement of military hardware and the balanced distribution of military power between countries which are potential participants in a conflict have the effect of considerably reducing the options in the event of conflict. In the final analysis it is a case of choosing between nuclear war, war using conventional arms, or political negotiations. It is senseless to put forward doctrines about limited nuclear wars, since it is perfectly obvious that such wars would only be possible if there were an accord between the adversaries on their limited nature, which would be lost as soon as either of the sides decides accordingly. Wars using conventional arms are becoming increasingly dangerous as a consequence of their effect on the balance of forces in the world and the increase in the number of countries with access to the most sophisticated and destructive types of weapons. Thus the three alternatives I have given tend to end up as two, only one of which makes any sense.

In this case dialog and the mutual consideration of interests are the only remaining option. There is no alternative but to return to the methods stipulated by international law for resolving conflicts between states. The arms race must be halted, and we regard as useful any talks or agreements aimed at halting this race or limiting its scale. In Mexico's view, guaranteeing collective security depends in particular on strict adherence to the principles of self-determination and noninterference. Until respect for international law is an everyday norm, it is essential that coercion give way to political negotiations.

Mr Minister, we are all aware that today's world is more fragile and vulnerable than in the past. We are also aware that another war threatens to completely destroy human life and culture. The time allotted to us to solve the fundamental problems of war and peace and of social injustice and development is running out. It is the duty of all countries, particularly those which exert the greatest influence on the course of events, to step up their efforts to consolidate peaceful coexistence, detente and international cooperation. I am firmly convinced that the present visit will help to improve understanding of our respective positions and to decide ways of raising the level of bilateral cooperation between us. I also hope that it will serve the general interest.

The luncheon was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. Present on the Mexican side were J. Castaneda's accompanying party and A. Carrillo Flores, Mexican ambassador to the USSR. The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day J. Castaneda visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. In the evening J. Castaneda attended a performance of R. Shchedrin's ballet "Anna Karenina" at the Bolshoy Theater. The guest was accompanied by A.A. Gromyko.

VLADIMIROV SCORES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

PY271454 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 22 May 81

[By military analyst Vyacheslav Vladimirov]

[Text] The new U.S. administration does not hide the fact that its Central American policy includes propping up the military and police regimes of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Thus, the United States not only gives its entire support to El Salvador, supplying its current regime with powerful means to fight the people's uprising, but has also sent there U.S. military personnel to participate in punitive expeditions aimed at pacifying--as the Yankee advisers say--the civilian population.

In a very characteristic manner the Pentagon is taking over little by little the control of repressive operations and is constantly increasing the number of U.S. military personnel in El Salvador.

It has been reported that the so-called 8th Special Forces Group has been created in Panama Canal Zone. The objective of this group is to take over, if necessary, the appropriate link of the chain of command of the Salvadoran Army.

News media have been reporting that Argentine, Venezuelan, Chilean and Ecuadorean military specialists have been operating in El Salvador. In this manner the United States is trying to turn the repression in El Salvador into an international affair.

In this regard we must emphasize the special role which the United States has assigned to the Honduran regime. In view of its geographical location, the U.S. warmongering circles have been turning it into a base where forces are being concentrated and the military operations against El Salvador and Nicaragua are organized.

The Yankees believe that a war between Honduras and Nicaragua will give Policarpo Paz Garcia's regime the opportunity to strengthen its position and overcome social and political problems.

It is not known whether the Honduran regime agrees with this idea, but it is certain that it likes the generous tips which it received from the Yankees for services rendered, like their recently stated willingness of loaning Honduras $20 million this year.

There is still another reason for the special attention we are giving to the role Honduras is playing. By systematically increasing this country's military power, the U.S. strategists are trying to turn it into a kind of beachhead which could serve to quash the growing liberation movement in Guatemala.

At the same time, the United States has hastened to supply Lucas Garcia's regime with military material. One of the reasons for Gen Vernon Walters' trip to Guatemala has been to examine this country's military needs. It is expected that as a result of his visit Guatemala will receive arms worth almost $3 billion.

In conclusion I would like to draw your attention, dear listeners, to a recent report that the so-called "new military strategy" has been drawn up in the United States. This new strategy provides for the possibility of unleashing, not only a thermonuclear war but also an extended war waged with conventional weapons, far from U.S. territory. In view of all this, one is bound to wonder whether the military preparations of the United States and its satellites may not be the first steps toward this type of extended war against Central American patriotic and democratic forces.

REBIRTH OF NAZISM SEEN IN U.S., LATIN AMERICA

PY271837 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Chile's fascist dictator Pinochet has extended his protection to many Nazi criminals who at one time fled Hitler's Germany. For example, the well known war criminal, former SS Colonel and a supporter of the gas chamber (Walter Rauch) holds an important position in the Chilean gestapo. This individual is responsible for over 100,000 deaths.

Many of his former colleagues are also working for Pinochet, among them we could mention SS Joseph Mengele, guilty of the massacre of 400,000 persons.

This is not the first year Pinochet's regime has outraged the world with its criminal deeds. On its territory the world has seen the rebirth of concentration camps, torture chambers, pyres of books, that is, almost everything that could be found in the Germany of the thirties. The price of Chile's dictatorship has been 40,000 human lives.

In Latin America we can find other hateful regimes along Pinochet's lines. It could have been too much to expect General Haig and other Washington officials to openly state their support for fascism. However, their actions speak themselves. The U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick has asked her country to support repressive regimes. These repressive regimes are the very ones which perpetrate mass outrages against their peoples.

Among them is the current Salvadoran junta to whom Washington gives all kinds of support, including military aid, of course. The monthly death quota of the junta has surpassed 1,000 persons a long time ago. Among these victims are not only Marxists but also Christian Democrats, priests, nuns and so forth.

Special cruelty is exhibited by the gangs of the paramilitary terrorist organization ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], whose members wear black shirts, just like the Italian Fascists in Mussolini's time.

Washington has been helping these outbreaks of Nazism in the continent as much as it can. It is no secret that General Pinochet's fascist regime was installed thanks to the help of the CIA, the U.S. Embassy in Chile and the American corporations. The Carter administration at least claimed to oppose Pinochet's outrages, but the Reagan administration openly counts him among its best friends.

When criticizing the policy of his predecessors, the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Bushnell said about Pinochet's regime: "We cannot shoot at our own feet."

Many observers note the resurgence of fascist elements in the United States. In 1980, the well-known U.S. sociologist [name indistinct] published a book which bore an enlightening title "A Friendly Fascism-A New Image of Power in U.S." According to this book a totalitarian state is secretly being built in the United States. The author says that in his opinion the gradual implementation of this fascist variation poses a serious danger.

The fact that many ultraconservatives have appeared on the U.S. political stage after Reagan took over the White House has greatly helped the above-mentioned efforts. Many journalists have seen current Secretary of State Haig as a man who would like to play the role of United States' future fuhrer.

KGB BORDER GUARDS GATHERING HELD 27 MAY IN MOSCOW

LD271822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tomorrow is Border Guards Day. A festive gathering of representatives of the capital's working people, border troops and servicemen from the Moscow garrison is taking place now in the state central concert hall to recognize this day.

In the presidium are leaders of party, administrative and public organizations, front-ranking members of labor collectives, military leaders, and veterans of the USSR KGB Border Guards. With great enthusiasm those assembled elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A speech was given at the festive gathering by Army General Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards. With great animation a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev was adopted.

LEADERS ATTEND MACHINE-BUILDING CONFERENCE

LD271126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] An all-union conference which opened at the House of Unions' Hall of Columns in Moscow today is devoted to questions of improving the quality and technical level of machine-building products and the economization of metals. Those taking part in the conference include Comrades Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; heads of ministries and departments, and leading specialists, engineers and scientists.

Those assembled welcomed with tumultuous applause the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to those taking part in the conference. The text of the greetings message was read by Comrade Kirilenko.

The reports delivered at the meeting by Antonov and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, raised unsolved problems and noted shortcomings. The principle of these is the very slow introduction in the production sphere of new and highly-efficient devices of Soviet scientists and construction workers. The urgent need was underlined for providing agriculture with more sophisticated machinery. A number of recommendations were made for eliminating shortcomings and for applying scientific progress in the machine-building industry.

SOLOMENTSEV, DEMICHEV AT MEETING ON RSFSR THEATER

LD271723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] An all-Russian conference opened in Moscow today devoted to the tasks of theatrical art in the Russian Federation and to ways of developing and improving it. Over 1,000 theater experts of the republic are taking part. The presidium at the session was composed of Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Comrade Solomentsev made a speech at the conference, and reports were delivered by Melentyev, the republic's minister of culture, and Tsarev, chairman of the presidium of the directorate of the all-Russian theater society and people's artists of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GEORGIA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD271121 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 3,400-word TASS Tbilisi dispatch headlined "Holiday for the Family of Soviet Peoples: Ceremonial Meeting in Tbilisi Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party." The report lists those present and gives a 350-word summary of Shevardnadze's opening speech. After noting that Brezhnev spoke next, the report goes on to give a 1,300-word account of Shevardnadze's main speech at the ceremony. It then lists the leaders of delegations who delivered greetings and gives a 500-word summary of remarks made by speakers at the session. The report concludes with the following passage:

"In a concluding address E.A. Shevardnadze said:

"Our ceremony has become a vivid demonstration of the people's friendship and fraternity--the great gain of socialism--a demonstration of the triumph of the new social system, a demonstration of the Soviet way of life.

"All this has been expressed particularly forcefully at our ceremonial meeting. For this, cordial thanks and a low bow to all our dear guests.

"We call on the members of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the representatives of party, Soviet, Komsomol and trade union organizations in the republic who are assembled in this auditorium to impart to this party organizations and to every labor collective some part of the heartfelt sentiments which prevail today at our ceremonial meeting.

"We appeal to all communists, to all working people of Georgia--to you, comrade workers, to you, our kolkhoz peasantry, to you, our people's intelligentsia, to our young people and our women, to Soviet Army servicemen:

"May the spirit of today, that high patriotic and international enthusiasm which grips everyone here, burn in an inextinguishable flame everywhere, throughout the republic, in all its autonomous formations, in every city and in every rayon.

"May everyone live and work with the thought of how to fulfill better and more fully the tasks put forward today by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, of how to turn them into real, practical deeds more rapidly.

"The speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of Soviet Georgia will achieve a new upsurge in economic and cultural building and new successes in the republic's further economic and social development. [Shevardnadze ends]

"As if to hand on the baton of the labor achievements of the fathers and grandfathers to their sons and grandsons, the chairman gave the floor to the republic's young generation--Komsomol members, Pioneers and little Octobrists--for their greetings. They gave assurances that they will be loyal continuers of the Leninist party's glorious deeds.

"The ceremonial meeting was declared closed. The participants stood to sing the Internationale.

"In the evening Georgian SSR masters of the arts gave a celebration concert for the meeting participants.

"The concert was attended by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, T.Ya. Kisilev, Sh. R. Rashidov. M.S. Solomentsev and E.A. Shevardnadze, leaders of the Georgian SSR and members of delegations.

"Taking part in the concert, which was held with great success, were artistic collectives from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics."

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS BATUMI, TOURS ENTERPRISE

LD271003 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Festivals in Adzharskaya ASSR"]

[Text] Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who have been in the Adzharskaya ASSR in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power there, have visited our country's largest enterprise for processing raw fodder by the hydrobaro-thermic method, which is in Batumi and was commissioned at the end of last year.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and P.G. Gilashvili, accompanied by V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Georgian Adzharskiy Obkom; D.D. Diasamidze, chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Yu.G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, acquainted themselves with the unique fodder-processing enterprise, which is expected to play a great role in the further development of stockraising in Adzharskaya ASSR.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and P.G. Gilashvili visited the Adzharskaya ASSR artists' union exhibition hall where they viewed an exhibition of work by the autonomous republic's masters of painting and sculpture dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Adzharskaya ASSR.

The guests then went to Batumi's seaside part, where a drama performance was staged.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 15 MAY

LD271013 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was held on 15 May.

The plenum examined the question of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's organizational-political measures for fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and tasks advanced in the congress report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress decisions.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

Participating in the debate on the report were: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.B. Gadzhiyev, leader of comprehensive team SU-42, trust No 4, of the republic's Ministry of Industrual Construction; Sh.M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgaitskiy Gorkom; S.M. Salimov, first secretary of Kubinskiy Raykom; T.Kh. Orudzhev, the republic's minister of fruit and vegetable farming; S.N. Murtuzayev, first secretary of Agdamskiy Raykom; Z.M. Gashimova, viticulturalist team leader of Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Sovetskaya Ukraina Sovkhoz; T.A. Gumbatova, first secretary of Apsheronskiy Raykom; and N.M. Aliyev, the republic's minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum confirmed Comrade Ya.I. Karakhanov as chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Light and Food Industry Department.

CPSU Central Committee executives V.B. Budarin, A.I. Vorobyev and V.K. Samodelkin participated in the plenum's work.

GAPUROV REPORTS ON TASKS, HITS SHORTCOMINGS

LD271331 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 15 May carries on pages 1 and 3 a 4,600-word unattributed summary entitled "The Soviets--Genuine Organs of People's Power" on a report delivered by Deputy M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, at the third session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation in Ashkhabad on 14 May. Gapurov deals with the work of the soviets of people's deputies in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions before assessing the tasks facing Turkenistan's soviets. In outlining the work of the soviets in the 11th 5-Year Plan, Gapurov criticizes certain ispolkoms for their shortcomings in such spheres of the economy as consumer services, urban planning, transportation, trade, work with trade unions and the Komsomol, and education. He calls for "more specific" leadership of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for the "strengthening of socialist legality," and stresses ways in which soviets can eliminate their "defects."

CENTRAL ASIA AGENCY WRITERS DISCUSS PROPAGANDA

LD270949 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Conference Has Finished Work"]

[Text] A zonal conference-seminar, convened by TASS, of creative workers in the information agencies of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan was held in Alma-Ata 12-14 May. There was businesslike discussion on the further improvement of information and propaganda work and on raising its efficiency and quality in the light of the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on ideological questions.

Specific measures were determined aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the printed word and strengthening information agencies' links with newspaper editors and readers.

DISSIDENT KISLIK REPORTEDLY SENTENCED TO LABOR CAMP

NC272053 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (AFP)--Soviet dissident Vladimir Kislik has been sentenced to three years in a labour camp for "malicious hooliganism" by a court at Kiev, Ukraine, dissident sources said in Moscow today.

Mr Kislik, 46, who defends the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate, was arrested last March. Since 1973 he has asked permission to go to Israel, where his wife and child are now living, but has always been refused.

Police have questioned him several times on his activities on behalf of Jewish dissidents, particularly the organisation of seminars with Jewish scientists wanting to leave the Soviet Union.

EDITORIAL ON RESERVES FOR INCREASING MEAT OUTPUT

LD270945 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Compelling Example of the Cherkasskaya Oblast Livestock Raisers"]

[Text] To increase meat production by 33-36 percent in the current 5-year period and milk production by 23.5 percent is the high pledge adopted by the Cherkasskaya Oblast rural workers. The CPSU Central Committee approved this patriotic initiative and recommended the widespread development of socialist competition among livestock raisers and all rural workers for fuller utilization of reserves and potential in order to steadily increase livestock unit output, to fulfill and overfulfill plans for the sale of livestock products to the state and to considerably improve the qualitative indicators and efficiency of livestock raising.

The experience of leading farms and the results of their day-to-day activity convincingly demonstrate the size of reserves for increasing livestock unit capacities. For example, livestock raisers on the Kommunist Kolkhoz in Shpolyanskiy Rayon, the Prapor Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Chigirinsky Rayon and many other farms in Cherkasskaya Oblast will increase meat production by 60-70 percent; the Zapovit Lenina Kolkhoz in Cherkasskiy Rayon and the 23d CPSU Congress Sovkhoz will raise annual milk yields to 4,000-4,500 kg per cow; and the Dnipro Kolkhoz in Cherkasskiy Rayon has set itself the task of obtaining at least 100 quintals of fodder units per hectare of forage crops. It is easy to estimate the sharp increase that would be achieved in social livestock raising efficiency if other kolkhozes and sovkhozes were raised to the level of the leading farms. "It is necessary, comrades," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "to display maximum persistence, maximum initiative and flexibility and to exploit all reserves and possibilities in order not only to fulfill but also to substantially overfulfill the projected plans."

The paramount task is to increase production of meat, primarily beef. The quickest way to attain this goal is to organize intensive raising and fattening of livestock. That is what many farms are doing. They know that it means not only increased meat production but also less waste of fodder, manpower and money per unit of weight gain. Livestock raisers in Estonia and Kazakhstan and Moskovskaya, Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Krymskaya and a number of other oblasts are sending high-weight (more than 400 kg) young cattle for slaughter. Livestock raisers on the Kurgan Agricultural Institute training farm and the Krasnopartizanskiy Sovkhoz in Kustanayskaya Oblast are selling young animals weighing 590-650 kg and more.

A number of Ukrainian farms have established large herds of meat livestock by crossbreeding. These animals gain weight better and grow more quickly than livestock of dairy and combined breeds. On the Cherkasskaya Oblast's Postyshev Kolkhoz young animals reach, in the fattening process, a weight of 600-650 kg at age 15-18 months, consuming no more than 7 quintals of fodder units per quintal of weight gain. The indicators are just as good on the Peremoga Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Poltavskaya Oblast and the Shlyakh do Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Chernigovskaya Oblast. Particularly important is the fact that meat livestock raising requires less capital investment per unit of output than dairy livestock raising. The commercial crossing of cows, and also heifers which are not being used to restock the herd, with bulls of beef breeds is a good way of intensifying meat production even on farms engaged in dairy livestock raising. In short, it should be organized in such a way that on all farms everywhere only well-fed, high-weight livestock are used for meat. It is the duty of local soviet and economic organs to monitor most strictly the fulfillment of this important demand.

Reserves for increasing meat production are just as large in hog farming. Hog farming must be widely developed on nonspecialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes too. In Estonia, for example, the shop flow-line production system has been widely introduced on conventional hog farms, and it has made for a marked improvement in hog farming efficiency.

The biological properties of hogs are such that their numbers can be increased very quickly. In Cherkasskaya Oblast pork production will increase by nearly 50 percent over the 5-year period. The leading farms are making wide use of young sows identified as good breeders [milodyye proveryayemyye svinki] to increase the number of hogs. The mass fattening of their young means a very quick and dramatic increase in pork production which, in turn, avoids the necessity of prematurely dispatching unfattened cattle for slaughter. This fact is neglected in Kostomskaya, Kirovskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts, where the number of good breeding [proveryayemyye] sows has actually decreased.

Farm specialists, leaders and agricultural organ personnel have the important task of boosting dairy livestock raising, which has fallen behind in a number of places in recent years. The experience of leading farms, such as the No 9 stud farm in Permskaya Oblast, the Lenin Kolkhoz in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tulskaya Oblast and the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz in Kiyevskaya Oblast, shows that this requires first and foremost an increase in dairy herd productivity. An increase in milk yields not only increases the gross milk yield but also markedly reduces fodder and manpower expenditure.

In the current 5-year period the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are faced with the task of developing the livestock raising fodder base in such a way as to create a balance between the number of animals and fodder resources and, moreover, to have reserve fodder stocks in case of a low harvest. The intensification of livestock raising can only be effected by accelerating the development of fodder production. Otherwise yields would begin to fall, expenditures would increase and milk production would decrease. To prevent that from happening it is necessary to strictly control the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for fodder production development.

The Cherksasskaya Oblast rural workers' patriotic initiatives daily meet with more and more widespread support. People in livestock units and in the fields are well aware that the productivity of fodder fields, the productivity of social livestock raising and, consequently, the fulfillment of plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock products depend primarily on their shock work, creative initiative and indefatigable quest for reserves.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CORN SOWING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD271517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "In the Cornfield"]

[Text] May thunderstorms have rolled across the fields making the emerald green of the shoots even brighter. The crops are already being tended in southern areas. Sowing continues in central, eastern and northern regions. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 18 May kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 87.4 million hectares of spring crops. Some 52.1 million hectares of spring grain and pulse crops have been sown. Some 3.1 million hectares of cotton have been sown along with 3.6 million hectares of sugar beet, 1.8 million hectares of potatoes and around 860,000 hectares of vegetables.

In laying the foundation for the new harvest farmers are seeking to increase markedly production of grain and forage crops. Considerable attention is being paid to corn. Its valuable food and fodder properties are beyond doubt. The 26th party congress noted the need to increase gross corn harvests and yields.

Over 4 million hectares of corn have been sown for grain alone. Farmers in Uzbekistan have accumulated valuable experience. Last year the corn yield in the republic was 67 quintals per hectare. This year the plan is to pass the 70-quintal mark and raise the gross harvest to 1.35 million tons.

The republic's farms carried out the sowing work quickly and to a high agrotechnical standard as a result of skillful socialist competition organization and the use of moral and material incentives. The corn has sprouted quickly everywhere. Corn growers are now cultivating, feeding and watering the plantations.

Crop tending is well organized in Surkhandarinskaya, Kashkadarinskaya and Samarkandskaya Oblasts. The collectives of some teams here are carrying out comprehensive interrow cultivation for the second time.

This spring a complex situation has developed on plantations in a number of areas. Frequent rain and cold spells have held up work in southern zones of the RSFSR and the Ukraine and in Moldavia.

Machine operators, specialists and leaders of most farms are taking measures to accelerate sowing and to make sure they do not miss the best sowing period. Around 21,000 detachments, teams and links are operating in the cornfields. The crop will be industrially cultivated over 2.9 million hectares. Farms in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Severo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's, for example, have switched completely to the new method. This is a special zone: The local farms supply seeds to 50 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. Competition for a big harvest has developed on a wide scale in Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Some 20 mechanized links are struggling to obtain 100 quintals of grain per hectare.

At the same time the spring has revealed shortcomings, particularly in the above-mentioned republics, above all shortcomings in the organization of seed growing. They are still not cultivating enough varieties of grain which ripen well in the northern areas of the country and provide a big harvest of green matter. Party, soviet and economic organs in a number of the zone's rayons are not active enough in disseminating the experience of leading workers. In Checheno-Ingushkaya ASSR for example, farms harvest considerably less corn grain per hectate than in neighboring Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. In Terskiy Rayon, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, where millions of rubles have been invested in irrigation installations, irrigated land provides lower harvests than adjacent nonirrigated land.

The quality of field preparation is declining for reasons which have nothing to do with the local workers. The fact is that the corn is being sown by so-called multiple units. Powerful tractors are required to pull them. But farms in Severnaya Osetinskaya ASSR, for example, have only one-third of the tractors they need. Obviously the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture must pay more attention to the particular requirements of corn-sowing regions when considering applications for equipment.

Corn grown for greenfodder is an appreciable addition to the forage balance. Prompt and high-quality work and the end result--the green matter yield--depend largely on the attitude toward the crop. Take Mogilevskaya Oblast, for example. Usually farmers there begin sowing in mid-May. This year they have nearly finished already, despite difficult weather conditions. This did not come about by accident. Recently specialists and party, soviet and economic leaders have changed their attitude toward the valuable fodder crop. All the crops were allocated to mechanized links and the moral and material incentives were closely linked to the harvest. The effect was rapid. In 2 years the corn area doubled. Last fall the oblast farms achieved the highest yield in the republic which previously had the lowest.

A number of farms in the Transcaucasus are failing to display due concern for "silage" corn. It has been relegated to the worst land and the proper cultivation techniques are not being observed.

The farmer has a lot to think about in the latter days of May. It is the duty of rural workers to successfully finish sowing all crops and to ensure exemplary tending of the plants.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD271322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] According to data from the republic's Central Statistical Administration, high work tempos are being maintained on the fields of the RSFSR allocated to summer crops; they now occupy a little less than last year, 67.6 million hectares. The plan for summer crop sowing has been fulfilled by 77 percent. Sowing work is now in progress in practically all zones of the republic. A high sowing rate is being maintained in Siberia.

More on RSFSR Sowing

LD271116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Almost 20 million hectares of fields have been sown at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation during the past week. Altogether, according to the data of the republic's Central Statistical Administration, by the middle of the third 10-day period of May, the plan for spring sowing had been fulfilled by 77.3 percent.

Particularly large areas, we were told at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture were sown during the last few days in Siberia. The pace of the sowing campaign during the past week there was double that of the previous week.

At present the farms of West and East Siberia have sown some 60 percent of all areas allocated to spring crops. Some 200,000 hectares have been sown to soybeans in the past week. Mass sowing of soybeans is now in progress in the Far East. A considerable volume of work is still to be carried out there. The agriculturists of that zone have planned to increase considerably the scale of production of this valuable, high-protein crop this year.

In the last few days a cold spell has set in in the oblasts and krays of Siberia. In some places there was rain and snow. This has sharply worsened the conditions for conducting sowing as during the previous days there was a very hot spell there and moisture started to evaporate quickly from the soil.

According to the appraisal of specialists, at present every opportunity exists at the farms in the eastern areas of the republic to carry out the sowing campaign within the most optimum period. Sowing in the republic has already been virtually completed on the fields allocated to rice, sugar beet and sunflowers. In Krasnodarskiy Kray almost one-third of the area allocated to rice has been sown by means of agricultural aircraft. [Passage indistinct].

KISELEV ADDRESSES GOMELSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV

LD271504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Summary] The Gomelskaya Oblast party aktiv has discussed agricultural measures to be taken during this year's harvesting season.

"A speech was made by Kiselev, candidáte member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee."

LATVIAN CONFERENCE ON FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM

LD270917 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 15 May carries on pages 1 and 3 a 4,000-word LATINFORM report entitled "Important Tasks of the Soviets" on a republic conference of "rural and settlement soviet ispolkoms and gorispolkoms organized by the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers" on increasing "the production and sale of livestock produce to the state" and "tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Supplementary Measures To Increase the Production of Agricultural Produce on Citizens' Personal Subsidiary Plots.'" The conference reportedly stressed the significance of personal plots as part of the "program" of increasing the population's food supply. After noting "unsatisfactory" results in increasing private plot output the conference reportedly discussed the measures in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution with reference to increasing the supply of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables. The conference reportedly stressed the need for "close contacts" between local ispolkoms, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, procurement organizations and private plot holders and criticized the republic's agriculture and procurements ministries for poor work in certain spheres.

COSMONAUT POPOV NOTES END OF SOYUZ SPACE PROGRAM

LD271050 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--"The space flight involving a Soviet-Romanian crew has become a symbol of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two countries and peoples. It offers a shining example of fruitful scientific and technical cooperation of socialist countries and the viability of fraternal internationalism", Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, chairman of the Intercosmos Council, said today at a press conference held in Moscow on the occasion of the successful conclusion of a space flight by Leonid Popov (USSR) and Dimitru Prunariu (Romania), members of the crew of the orbital Salyut-Soyuz complex. With this flight ends an important stage in the development of the Intercosmos programme, Academician Kotelnikov said. "Our joint work will be continued. Specialists of socialist countries are now developing new sophisticated apparatus and preparing interesting experiments to study the sun, sun-earth and magnetospheric-ionospheric connections, meteorological phenomena and processes in the earth's atmosphere. These efforts will make a new contribution to the development of space science and technology in the interests of the socialist countries and all mankind."

That was the last flight of ships of the Soyuz series, Leonid Popov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, said at the press conference. On behalf of the international crew he thanked all those who took part "in developing this reliable machine which was used for space research in the course of almost fifteen years". "We are confident that we shall take part in new space flights under the Intercosmos programme", he said. Leonid Popov mentioned an excellent engineering training of the Romanian researcher-cosmonaut, his dedication and quick reaction to various flight situations.

Dumitru Prunariu, the Romanian researcher-cosmonaut said that the programme of experiments carried out during the flight was drawn up by the joint efforts of scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union, Romania and other socialist countries. "I am satisfied to say that this programme was carried out fully," he said. Dumitru Prunariu expressed confidence that this space flight will "help further strengthen Romanian-Soviet relations, cooperation and solidarity between our peoples, and promote peace and international progress."

RADIOPTICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN FRUNZE ON 12 MAY

LD280815 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 May 81 p 1

[KIRTAG correspondent report: "Problems of Radioptics Discussed"]

[Text] Ways of developing radioptics--a brand-new science combining elements of classical optics with radiophysics--are being discussed at the first all-union conference on radioptics which opened in Frunze yesterday, 12 May. Taking part in it are more than 300 scientists from the Soviet Union, many of the socialist countries, Britain, the FRG and Japan, and representatives of a number of union ministries and departments and VUZes.

During the plenary and section sessions of the conference, which is to last 3 days, more than 150 scientific papers and reports will be heard.